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## REPORTS OF ALLIANCE AGAINST UNITED STATES COMMERCE RIDICULED

Stories That Refusal to Participate in Panama-Pacific Fair Is Result of Conspiracy Between Great Britain and Germany Called Apotheosis of Sensationalism

## DECISIONS BASED ON MERITS

Had Either Country Believed Taking Part Economically Profitable It Is Said They Would Have Participated—Question Settled Long Before Mexican Outbreak

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stories which are reaching Europe from America concerning the reasons attributed for the combined refusal of Germany and the United Kingdom to participate in the San Francisco exhibition are hopelessly wide of the mark and show something in the nature of virile imagination.

To suppose that two European countries have joined in a campaign against American trade ought hardly to need denial by anybody who knows anything at all about the circumstances. Information supplied to the Monitor from the beginning has been perfectly accurate and has been justified by every public announcement as it has taken place.

As the Monitor pointed out months ago, neither country was in the least anxious to participate in any more exhibitions, the feeling in both governments being that the whole exhibition business had been severely overdone. There never would have been any question of participation had not the question of political sentiment intervened.

The feeling of the commercial classes on the subject is undoubtedly mixed. A certain proportion is opposed to participation on most purely economic grounds and this party is supported by that mass of inert opinion which is generally in favor of what it terms "letting well enough alone."

On the other hand there is an active and particularly influential party which regards participation from the point of view of trade no less than of politics as of the utmost importance. This party on either side of the North sea has from the first actively supported a policy of participation and in spite of every rebuff in still doing so.

When it was found that there was apparently not sufficient generating power to produce participation an attempt was made in England, as was carefully explained in the Monitor, to induce the government to undertake a sort of partial national exhibit on the lines of the exhibit in the exhibition at Ghent. This would have required the finding of at least £100,000 and the government, with the immense expenditure with which it is faced, hesitated to find this money in the face of the fact that there was no overwhelming demand for participation.

It is possible that the demands of the army and navy on the national exchequer may have influenced the treasury in its action on this point. All that can be said about that is that it is additional evidence of the effects of armament madmen, which finds millions for nonproductive armaments and is unable to find a comparatively insignificant sum for commercial purposes. In Germany this argument would apply perhaps even more strongly than in the United Kingdom, but to represent it as a conspiracy against the trade of the United States would be the apotheosis of sensationalism.

Thus with probably a majority of the commercial interests lukewarm, doubtful or even antagonistic, the question of participation shifted from an economic to a politic basis. It became a pure matter of sentiment as distinct from finance.

There can be no question that the action of the former government of the United States, respecting the Panama tolls, did not help to weigh down the scale on the side of sentiment. The feeling on both sides of the North sea that the Hay-Paunceforte treaty had not been strictly adhered to was not likely to provide a fulcrum for those endeavoring to lift the foreign offices into what they considered a clearer perception of the larger issues.

The German government, the Monitor has reason to believe, did approach Downing street with a view to the two countries acting in concert. This, however, was because the commercial competition between the two countries made it necessary that both or neither should go to San Francisco.

The British government explained that the whole question would have to be decided on its commercial merits and after considerable discussion and inquiry decided that the German view of the commercial position was economically a sound one. This was before the Mexican developments had been dreamed of and Mexico had no more to do with the decision than the financial exploits of Lord Cowdray in South America.

The whole matter was settled long before General Huerta began to make himself troublesome or Lord Murray to negotiate oil deals, and the only political significance which can be extracted from the question of the Panama tolls is that the action of the former government at Washington did not tend to support the efforts of the men who, like Herr Ballin and Sir Thomas Lipton, were endeavoring to inspire Downing street and Wil-

## FARMERS' CREDIT CONFERENCE WILL STUDY BANK PLAN

Rural Development Bonds and Cultivation of Waste Land Are Brought Before Delegates

A state bank planned to meet the financial needs of the farmers of Massachusetts is the chief subject of a two-day conference which opened at the State House today, called by New England members of the American commission on agricultural organization and rural credits that visited Europe last summer.

An effort will be made to present to the next Legislature a bill authorizing the establishment of such a bank through the issuance of bonds on a cooperative basis. Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, is sponsor for the government, and plans a modification of certain features of the banking systems of Europe which he believes would fit the needs of this country.

It is said that the establishment of the proposed financial system will mean an increase in the acreage under cultivation and an advance in the produce. Cultivation of about 2,000,000 acres of waste land in this state would involve no fear of overproduction, experts say, as one half the produce used in the state comes from outside sources.

### LAVERNA FLOATED

After remaining ashore on Ram Head Bar, at the entrance of Broad sound more than 30 hours, the Gloucester fishing schooner Laverna was floated this noon.

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United Kingdom believed that participation in the San Francisco exhibition would have been economically profitable they would have taken part in it and it is unnecessary to look for any reasons more sinister than this.

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# Echoes of Zabern Incident Still Interest Reichstag

## CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY MAY RESIGN OFFICE

Question of Premier's Withdrawal Still Acute in Reichstag  
Though It Is Not Generally Expected Before the New Year

## ARMY IS CRITICIZED

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—Echoes of the Reichstag's "black day" still occupy a prominent place in the press and the question of the chancellor's resignation is still acute. This, though generally anticipated, will probably not take place until the new year, if at all.

The overwhelming majority by which the vote of want of confidence in the leading statesman was carried, 293 to 54 votes, alone made the Zabern incident unique in the annals of the Reichstag. The official organ of the government, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, published in its weekly political review a defense of the chancellor, expressing regret at the demonstrations of "certain elements" in the Reichstag who were determined not to listen to his words.

Much, therefore, it is pointed out in the article, which would have given quite another impression, remained inviolate. The Kaiser's decree in the matter of the Zabern incident has only partially satisfied public demands. While it is good that the investigations of the court-martial are to be conducted with as little delay as possible, the transference of the ninety-ninth infantry regiment from Zabern to Hagenau, some 25 miles away, is regarded rather in the light of a punishment for the town, whose trade will suffer considerably in consequence.

The best and simplest course would have been to transfer the young lieutenant whose foolishness caused all the trouble, while the attitude of Colonel Reuter condoned the offense, and the action of the war minister approved it. Every point that contained a comparatively easy solution of the difficult question was ignored with dire results. It is stated in Strasburg military circles that the ninety-ninth will not return to Zabern but will ultimately be transferred to Cassel, while it is probable that a new Strasburg regiment will eventually be stationed at Zabern when the affair has blown over.

Protest meetings were recently held by the Social Democrats throughout the country, 15 taking place in Berlin and

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
ROMANOFF—"The Whirl," 7:45.  
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8:05.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Miss Pocahontas," 8:30.  
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8:30.  
KEITH'S—"Vaudville," 2:8.  
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:15.  
PLYMOUTH—"Madame Bovary," 8:10.  
TREMONT—"Aida," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., elev. English rehearsal, Miss Ruth Deyo, soloist.

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., elev. English concert, Miss Ruth Deyo.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., elev. by Fritz Kreisler, violinist; St. James theater, 3:30 p. m., first concert by Boston Philharmonic orchestra.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
Monday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."  
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Hoffmann."  
Friday, 8 p. m., "Madam Buttercup."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Bohemian," 8 p. m., "Aida."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists.

NEW YORK  
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELLAGIO—Miss Frances Starr.  
BOOTH—"Prunell."  
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
EMPIRE—"Miss Fortune's Fortune."  
FIREMAN—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."  
GRAND—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."  
GLOBE—"Madcap Duchess."  
HAROLD—"The Beggar."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Nellie Henrietta."  
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."  
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."  
LYRIC—"Misunderstanding." The Count.  
PLAYHOUSE—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."  
SHUBERT—"Forbes-Hobson."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."  
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude."

CHICAGO  
AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."  
BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."  
FINE ARTS—"Dolly Reforming Herself."  
GARDEN—"William Hodge."  
OLYMPIC—"Bought and Paid For."  
POWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."  
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

## ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY PLANS PROMOTED

Duke of Teck Presides at Gathering in London of More Than 200 Persons, Including United States Ambassador, Who Predicts Success for Exhibition

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A banquet was held recently at the Hotel Cécil on the joint invitation of the British committee for the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples and the Anglo-American exhibition, 1914.

The distinguished gathering of over 200 persons included leading representatives of the public, diplomatic, commercial and other interests both in the United States and in Great Britain. The Duke of Teck, honorary president of the Anglo-American exhibition, presided.

In proposing the toast of "Anglo-American friendship and success to the centenary celebrations" the chairman said that an influential committee had been formed for the purpose of celebrating the great historical event and of erecting permanent monuments to perpetuate its memory.

The movement for this object had now joined hands with the organization which had been formed for the purpose of holding in London the exhibition of 1914. This exhibition would lay before the world in the grounds at Shepherd's Bush, the triumphs of natural science, art, industry, and commerce which an unbroken century of profound peace had enabled the English-speaking races to dedicate to the service of humanity.

The United States ambassador, in responding, said the maintenance of peace was but a negative virtue. Now, when they spoke about the celebration, they set new forces at work. They set to work also very positive agencies for drawing these two English-speaking peoples positively closer together for the uplifting of the world and the maintenance of its peace everywhere. He wished he could answer the inquiry as to who was the author of the happy thought to forbid armaments on the Great lakes or along that great frontier. He did not know. But he did know this, that the general feeling in America was that they needed no defense against Englishmen who dwelt to the north of them.

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# South Africa Problem Discussed by Former Official

## LOST PROVINCES OF FRANCE AGAIN EUROPEAN TOPIC

Zabern Incident Causes Review of Historic Events Which Led to German Rule in the District Known as Alsace-Lorraine

## TWO SIDES TO STORY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent disturbances in Alsace have drawn attention once again to a district, whose history during the past half century bids fair to cause its name to become incorporated in the language as the designation of a definite political situation. So well is the position of the Reichsland understood that the "creation of an Alsace Lorraine" needs no further explanation.

The draped figure of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde daily reminds the Parisian of the "lost provinces," while the bar against German stock on the Paris Bourse steadily impresses on the German the price of his acquisition.

Prince von Bulow in his new work, "Germany under the Emperor William II," advance sheets of which have been issued to the press, declares that it would be feasible to hope for a "real and sincere" reconciliation so long as Germany does not intend to abandon Alsace-Lorraine, and he adds that as Germany has no such intention, the only possibility is "co-operation in minor questions" and an effort to maintain "courteous, quiet and peaceful" relations. Thus are two great nations kept apart.

A former German chancellor thus admits that whilst the Reichsland remains a possession of Germany there is little hope of any real reconciliation with France, and insists that the empire has no intention of relinquishing it; whilst in France, although perhaps the "lost provinces" is not such a phrase to conjure with as it once was, still the recent incident in Zabern proves conclusively enough that the sentiment which surrounds it is quickly revived.

## Two Sides Reviewed

What Europe as a whole, outside Germany, generally fails to see is that there are really two sides to the Alsace-Lorraine question; that however big a portion of Alsace may be, its annexation in 1871 has been, however little Germany may have gained by it, however much she may even have lost by it, it was not pure rapacity which led to the annexation, that, in short, her action had some foundation in that sorry consensus of opinion known as international justice.

Public opinion in the west generally takes its view of the Reichsland from France, and, largely ignorant of history or wilfully ignoring it, regards Alsace-Lorraine as beyond question an integral part of France. What are the facts? Alsace-Lorraine first appears in history as a part of that vast but loose confederation of Germanic races known as the empire. From the tenth century, for over 600 years, it was governed by various sovereigns, dukes or princes under Germanic suzerainty, latterly under the house of Hapsburg.

As a result of the disastrous Thirty Years War part of it was ceded to France, by the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. The remainder was annexed by Louis XIV. who seized Strasbourg in 1681, in a time of peace. "Thus" as the German historian, with more than a little show of justice, contends, "this fine land, with one of the noblest branches of the race, was alienated from the German people, and the command of the German Rhine disgracefully surrendered to the enemy in the time of misfortune."

Such were the circumstances in which the Germanic peoples lost the Reichsland, and in considering the German attitude today this ought to be taken into account, as ought also another consideration, namely, that Germany never renounced her claim. It was, indeed, always kept to the front, and was definitely advanced in 1814 when the map of Europe was being redrawn after the Napoleonic cataclysm.

Russia at that time would not, however, consent to it and Germany not being in a position to press her claim, was compelled to give way. It can hardly be described as surprising, therefore that in 1871, when she found herself in a position to exact her own terms she should have advanced the claim once again, and this time insisted on satisfaction.

If, however, all this forms a case for Germany, a case which draws its justification from history, it must not be thought that the case for France draws its justification only from sentiment. The Alsace-Lorraine of the peace of Ryswick was unquestionably German, in tradition, in sentiment, and in population. The Alsace-Lorraine of the treaty of Frankfort was in all these respects French.

## Objected to Transfer

It cannot be doubted that the great majority of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 objected to the transfer, and resented it bitterly. No fewer than 160,000 elected to remain French, in spite of all that the decision involved, and of these at least 60,000 actually carried out their intention and emigrated to France. So the figure of Strasbourg, in the Place de la Concorde, Strasbourg that had been the first city in France to hear the "Marseillaise," was draped in black and "the lost provinces" became

the great national grievance they have remained for nearly half a century.

It is little to the point, at this juncture, to elaborate the fact, fast coming to be generally admitted, that territorial aggrandizement of this kind rarely results in any advantage to the conquerors. Alsace-Lorraine, like every other civilized country, is owned by its inhabitants, and as a result their antagonism has made the province in one sense a constant source of alarm to the government in Berlin.

It must however be admitted that it was not merely for sentimental reasons that Bismarck, against his own better judgment, gave way to the military party in consenting to the annexation of the provinces. The underlying motive of the generals was the establishment of a scientific frontier as invulnerable as possible on its German side, as vulnerable as possible on its French side.

If Germany has had to pay for her acquisition in the enormous armaments for its defense, it must not be forgotten that France has paid perhaps even more heavily in creating her own counter-defense and in arming for every proposed but never coming war of revenge. Here too, then, it may be seen that there are two sides to the question.

## Three Forces at Work

There are today three forces, at work in Germany which tend to lessen the sentiment which surrounds the possession of the Reichsland, namely the spread of socialism, the growing irritation at the ever growing cost of armaments, and the increasing sense of disability experienced by the German financiers from the fact that the Paris Bourse is closed to German stock.

The socialists command roughly 4,000,000 votes in Germany, out of a total electorate of about 12,000,000. They form the largest single party in the Reichstag. True, they have shown themselves by no means proof against all the cries of the militarists, as it is still largely understood, the least sign of military despotism is sufficient to sweep a Herr Ledebur to his feet and send him across the floor of the Reichstag to shake his fist in the face of the war minister. German socialism all through the trouble in Alsace has stood solidly behind the inhabitants of Zabern.

Then again, those who are feeling the ever growing burden of armaments, and who, looking ahead, see no end and no issue to it all, daily grow more impatient of all things military. Moderate Germany is full of such men, and they have little patience with such incidents as the clearing of the Schlossplatz in the little Alsatian town. As to the financiers, finance has really no country, and frontiers are the financier's greatest enemy.

Meanwhile, so far as the government is concerned, it must be conceded that officially Germany lately has done its utmost to respect the feelings and sentiments of Alsatians. Two years ago the Emperor showed his trust in the people of the two provinces and his desire to conciliate them by granting them a large measure of home rule and a separate Diet. During the first months of its existence, however, the Diet came to conflict with the imperial government, and the Emperor's not inexorable threat to the burgomaster of Strasbourg, to suppress the new constitution and incorporate Alsace-Lorraine in Prussia, rang through Europe and caused much stir on both sides of the Vosges.

Off and on since that time German rule in the province has been subject to much irritating opposition, and whilst the recent incidents in Zabern cannot be justified, and indeed have been wholeheartedly condemned by the Emperor, nevertheless it is well in viewing the position of Germany in her relation to the general question to remember that there are two sides to this as to every question.

## EGYPTIAN LAND TO BE DISTRIBUTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt.—The distribution of land rendered cultivable, owing to the drainage scheme in the Garbia district is to be attended by Lord Kitchener and the Khedive. The distribution will be identical with that held last year at Biala, except that a cottage will be given each of the tenants with their land.

## DANISH CRITIC TALKS ON HAMLET TO BRITISH HEARERS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—Dr. Georg Brandes was welcomed to Manchester by the Danish community at a large luncheon given at the Midland hotel. The Danish consul, A. Knudsen, took the chair, and the Lord Mayor, Alderman McCabe, proposed the toast "Dr. Brandes."

Mr. Knudsen said that in welcoming their guest they were welcoming one who had called the attention of the world to the intellectual and literary life of Denmark. As Danes they were grateful to him because his success had brought glory to the land they all loved.

On the same evening the great Danish critic delivered a lecture on Hamlet at Manchester University. Prof. C. H. Herford was in the chair. In the course of the lecture Dr. Brandes said that though two and a half centuries had elapsed since Shakespeare conceived of the figure of Hamlet, yet it was found living in English and French literature and reappearing as a dominant type in German and Slavonic languages.

Three hundred years after his creation Hamlet was still the confidant and friend of certain thoughtful minds in every land, and in this there was something unique. So boldly and thoroughly had

## REMOVING THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS URGED

Sir J. West Ridgeway Points Out Remedies for Situation in South Africa, Saying He Has Little Hope of Satisfying Agitators

## PUBLIC IS WARNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In a letter to the Times Sir J. West Ridgeway, who for several years held the position of under secretary of state for India in the foreign department, and who has had a wide and varied experience in eastern matters, deals with the question of Indians in South Africa.

Sir West Ridgeway points out that when self-government was granted to the Transvaal and the Orange River colo-

nies, the Indian population was laboring under certain grievances and irksome restrictions with which the imperial government had failed to deal. Some of these wrongs have, he points out, been redressed by the Union government, but new grievances and old grievances in a new guise have cropped up.

In regard to these grievances negotiations were reopened and there was, in his opinion, every prospect of a satisfactory settlement, when the Indians of Natal under instructions from India began their campaign of passive resistance, and this open defiance of the law by the Indians in South Africa seriously embarrassed the secretary of state, in the continuation of his representations to the government of South Africa.

Proceeding, Sir West Ridgeway declares that this unfortunate state of things was greatly aggravated by the action of the viceroy of India. Lord Hardinge's motives were no doubt, says, excellent. His desire was evidently to allay the growing excitement in India, but the result of this policy will become evident, he insists, when brave words are not translated into aggressive action.

Going on to consider the remedies for the present situation, Sir West Ridge-

way says that, first of all, passive resistance must cease, and then, secondly, that negotiations with South Africa must continue, and at an accelerated speed, for the removal of the grievances which really exist; thirdly, an inquiry must be appointed.

Sir West Ridgeway, however, does not hold out much hope that these issues will really satisfy the Indian agitators in India. He is firmly of opinion that they are merely using the Indians in South Africa as pawns in the game in which they are competing, namely, to secure full rights, civil and political, in every part of the empire wherever Indians may choose to reside.

Sir West Ridgeway does not blame them for this ambition, but declares that it is a dream that can never be realized, at least not for generations to come. In conclusion, he warns the British public that the long standing grievances of the Indians in South Africa are thus being used as stepping stones toward a policy pregnant with peril to the empire. "We are treading," he adds, "on ground with many pitfalls, and our government must walk with the delicacy of Agam. Any undue interference with South Africa, and any attempt to coerce her would be resented by all the self-governing dominions, for on this question they stand shoulder to shoulder."

Of these schemes, by far the largest is the great irrigation settlement at Burinjuck, on the Murrumbidgee, which is already a thriving agricultural center, and on which the government hope to place 2000 settlers a year for the next 10 years. But another important factor of agriculture is the state's system of artesian bores. There are 168 government artesian bores in New South Wales, in addition to many private ones.

The deepest government bore is at Boronga, in the Moree district, where boring has been carried to a depth of 4341 feet. This well yields a supply of 1,062,133 gallons per diem. The largest measured government bore near Walgett yields more than 1,250,000 gallons of water daily. The total supply of water obtained from government bores is 68,000,000 of gallons daily. Many of the artesian waters of New South Wales have also valuable fertilizing properties.

## ARTESIAN BORES AID FARMING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Various Government Schemes of Irrigation Include Big Project Being Developed at Burinjuck

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The recognition of the fact that the area of land in New South Wales suitable for cultivation might be largely extended in such a vast state by a comprehensive system of water conservation and irrigation has led the government to undertake various schemes in detached groups, which will constitute portions of the ultimate irrigation scheme necessary to serve the whole state.

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## BRITISH WARSHIP ENDS ITS CRUISE OF 45,320 MILES

(Special to the Monitor)

PLYMOUTH, England.—The battle cruiser New Zealand arrived in Plymouth Sound recently at the conclusion of her tour of the Empire. The King sent a message to Captain Lionel Halsey offering him, his officers, and the ship's company a hearty welcome on their safe return home.

The New Zealand has been away from England for about 10 months and during that period has covered a distance of 45,320 miles and dropped anchor in 50 harbors.

The Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominions of New Zealand and Canada, the West Indies, and other British possessions were visited as well as Honolulu, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil. Close upon 579,000 people visited the ship during the tour.

## SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa.—The annual dry farming congress which has become one of the most interesting agricultural events of the year, has recently been held at Johannesburg, and has proved as successful as any of its predecessors.

The president, J. A. Nester, devoted his address mainly to the approaching tour of the United Kingdom by some 50 selected South African farmers, and put in a strong plea for government assistance to enable the delegates to extend their visit to the United States and Canada, where the maize and citrus cultivation would, it is considered, afford most valuable lessons to the visitors. The selection of the members of the party is in the hands of the executive of the South African Agricultural Association.

## BELGIUM PLANS LYONS EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—M. Coumont, commissioner-general of the Lyons exhibition, recently visited Brussels and in cooperation with the French minister to Belgium, M. Klobukowski conferred with the government authorities with a view to securing Belgium participation in the exhibition to be held at Lyons. It appears that the results of the French commissioner's efforts proved highly satisfactory, and Belgium's official participation in the exhibition is assured.

## PRINCE OF WALES FOR MODEL FARM

(Special to the Monitor)

BODMIN, Eng.—Acting with the Duchy of Cornwall Council, the Prince of Wales proposes to establish a model farm on his Cornish estates, and a site has been selected near Callington.

## Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank

326 Washington St., Brighton

Deposits Go on Interest

JANUARY 3, 1914

July Dividends will be at the rate of

4% Per Annum

Hours 9-3. Sat. 9-12. Sat. Even. 7-9

## SILK EXPORTS OF LYONS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

LYONS, France—Customs statistics for the first 10 months of this year show that the silk export trade of Lyons reached during this period the figure of 354,076,000 francs as compared with 273,000,000 francs during the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911.

Made of Franklin Mills Extra Wheat Flour is a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe.

Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston

## DUTCH CELEBRATE LANDING, 1813, OF PRINCE OF ORANGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—At Scheveningen recently, the landing of the Prince of Orange on Nov. 30, 1813, on the recovery of the country's independence, was commemorated amid great popular rejoicing.

A reproduction of the events which took place 100 years ago was carried out in as exact a manner as it was possible to make it with the help of the costumes of the period and the local surroundings. Count Hendendorp, Count Limburg Stirum and Baron Van der Duyn Van Maasdam, the triumvirate who governed Holland after the departure of the French, were represented by their respective descendants.

The pageant was attended by the Royal Family, who, both on their arrival and departure, were cheered enthusiastically by the people who are always ready to show their attachment to the House of Orange Nassau.

A circular logo for "Santa Fe All the Way" featuring a train engine and the text "Santa Fe All the Way".

Of these schemes, by far the largest is the great irrigation settlement at Burinjuck, on the Murrumbidgee, which is already a thriving agricultural center, and on which the government hope to place 2000 settlers a year for the next 10 years. But another important factor of agriculture is the state's system of artesian bores. There are 168 government artesian bores in New South Wales, in addition to many private ones.

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# Prof. H. S. Hering, C. S. B., Lectures on Christian Science

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Concord, N. H., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Monday evening at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., the first reader, introduced Professor Hering. Mr. Lathrop said:

**Friends:** A lecture to be delivered on Christian Science is of unusual interest to many persons. A reliable prospect of being shown the way to obtain true happiness, to maintain good health and to gain spiritual understanding is the sum total of honest human endeavor and is the day-star which attracts to Christian Science all classes of people.

This large and intelligent audience gathered here this evening is evidence of a spontaneous and universal desire to know the Truth and the way to present salvation, and this means to know God and His divine laws aught. Many thousands of people have found that Christian Science reveals this way, and our lecturer of this evening is strongly qualified by teaching and practice to elucidate this vital subject. I take much pleasure in presenting to you a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Concord, New Hampshire.

## The Lecture

Professor Hering spoke as follows:

The healing so universally accomplished through Christian Science is probably the one feature of its work which has been most misunderstood, since its methods are purely mental and spiritual, the direct opposite of those employed by the ordinary school of medicine.

The healing has occurred when Christian Science treatment has been applied after all other means have failed, is now quite generally accepted, but the manner in which the healing is accomplished is so far from being understood, that there is still a great reluctance on the part of many to avail themselves of it, and some still question its possibility.

This however can be as truthfully said of the healings which are chronicled in the Scripture, as in the healing of the leper, where the spiritual means of healing is primarily referred to and advocated and where many instances of healing are specifically named. This is the method proved to be far superior to all others by Christ and his disciples, who showed that their healing and saving power may be derived from the hand over very different lines from those generally followed, since it is above and apart from all that is material.

Exodus (15:26) we read, "I am the Lord that healeth thee." In Psalms (103:3) God is referred to as He "who healeth all thy diseases," and again (107:13) "He sent his word and healed them."

"These signs shall follow them; they shall speak with new tongues: They shall cast out devils; they shall speak with dead things; it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall be healed" (Mark 16:17 and 18).

For example, with the effect of fear, grief, anger upon bodily conditions, tears, flow, the circulation of the blood is altered as shown by pallor, the secretions are affected by cold perspiration, etc.

Again, with the effect of fear, grief, anger upon bodily conditions, tears, flow, the circulation of the blood is altered as shown by pallor, the secretions are affected by cold perspiration, etc.

Many physicians will admit that malignant diseases have been caused by grief, worry and sin. Indeed it is now becoming more and more evident that the cause of all disease is mental. Even what are termed "natural" diseases are often believed to be caused by sin, disease, and suffering.

Again, we find that when we come to the body, the natural and harmonious aspects of life are removed, the body becomes normal, natural, healthy.

The "Truth" on the body is thus readily seen and is admitted by all thinking people. Cheerfulness, the habit of looking on the bright side of things, is the activity of the mind. It is the habit of serving and restoring health, and yet the world says, "I cannot admit that malignant and organic diseases may be caused or cured by thought." Power of my mind, however, when I stop worrying or being angry but how can I get rid of a tumor of Bright's disease by simply thinking about it?

In answer to this question it is well first to bear in mind that the marvelous healing recorded in the Bible, healing which is above and beyond any possible achievement of man, medical or otherwise, was actually accomplished through mental or spiritual activity alone and that Christian Science has healed every known disease in the incorporeal realm, omniscient divine power.

This is the real work in the raising of the dead, as Lazarus' son (Luke 7:11 to 15), the widow's son (Luke 8:41 to 56), the leprosy patient (Mark 1:40 to 42), the paralytic (Acts 3:1 to 8), the lame (Acts 3:1 to 8), the blind (Acts 9:10 to 12), the deaf (Acts 9:10 to 12), the dumb (Acts 9:10 to 12), the epileptic (Mark 9:17 to 20). This is also the real work in the healing of insanity, paralysis and lameness (Acts 8:6 and 7).

The stories are reported as having returned to Jesus to tell of their healing work, saying "even the devils are subject unto us through thy name" (Luke 10:17 to 20).

These cases show unmistakably that Christian healing was effected by spiritual and not material means; they teach that we should look not to matter but to spirit, to the divine Mind, the power which was utilized by Christ Jesus and his disciples. In the case of congenital epilepsy, no healing was done in the clay and spittle nor in the water of the pool of Siloam, for there had been these universally available means.

Contemporaneous secular writers and historians refer to this healing work of the early Christians as having continued about three hundred years.

## Not Believed

To be consistent all professed believers

in the Bible must needs recognize the fact of spiritual healing; and yet the vast majority do not believe in it practically, while many more deny its possibility, while many more deny its possibility.

Some admit that these events may have happened at the time and under some circumstances but declare that they are impossible now. This is neither logical nor reasonable; for as the power of God "is not limited by time or space, and forever," if this healing took place, it can take place now, since every divine law and order must be immutable, and we never bodies to decide with which it would then.

Jesus said "Lo, I am with you always" (Matt. 28:20), and "He that believeth also; because I go unto my Father" (John 14:12). The Master thus teaches that all the Truth is with us always, and came to us to help us to make it available.

This is the way of salvation; if this way cannot be found and followed today, then his mission was surely a failure. We see that the Christ, Jesus, the great Exemplar of the world, who should have taught, demonstrated and enjoined upon mankind a healing and saving method, which was efficient in the first century, was impracticable or impossible in the twentieth.

It is not possible to separate Jesus from the world, for he is the proof of the other. The healing work must be recognized as an essential element of primitive Christianity.

Some healing recorded in the Bible was no more readily believed when it occurred than it is now, except by the very few who were impressed by the evidence presented.

The Second Commandment, and its

endured because of their belief in the efficacy of spiritual power. This is corroborated in secular history and is corroborated by the fact that the most intense when spiritual power was most in evidence, especially at that moment the healing was done.

Indicated by its fruitfulness that

spiritual power must result in that spiritual healing is a far better, more effective method than the use of material means, and this being true we can but question why it does not succeed.

One reason is, however, because it is not understood, for there exists today a substantial tendency to doubt it, especially in the past and through Christian Science now.

## Causes of Unbelief

Let us then, if we may, examine into some of the causes of this disbelief in Scriptural Christianity. What are they? In the first place, the most common cause is the lack of personal experience of Christian Science under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., the first reader, introduced Professor Hering. Mr. Lathrop said:

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## Mental Cure of Disease

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## The Lecture

Professor Hering spoke as follows:

The healing so universally accomplished through Christian Science is probably the one feature of its work which has been most misunderstood, since its methods are purely mental and spiritual, the direct opposite of those employed by the ordinary school of medicine.

The healing has occurred when Christian Science treatment has been applied after all other means have failed, is now quite generally accepted, but the manner in which the healing is accomplished is so far from being understood, that there is still a great reluctance on the part of many to avail themselves of it, and some still question its possibility.

This however can be as truthfully said of the healings which are chronicled in the Scripture, as in the healing of the leper, where the spiritual means of healing is primarily referred to and advocated and where many instances of healing are specifically named. This is the method proved to be far superior to all others by Christ and his disciples, who showed that their healing and saving power may be derived from the hand over very different lines from those generally followed, since it is above and apart from all that is material.

Again, with the effect of fear, grief, anger upon bodily conditions, tears, flow, the circulation of the blood is altered as shown by pallor, the secretions are affected by cold perspiration, etc.

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Many physicians will admit that malignant diseases have been caused by grief, worry and sin. Indeed it is now becoming more and more evident that the cause of all disease is mental. Even what are termed "natural" diseases are often believed to be caused by sin, disease, and suffering.

Again, we find that when we come to the body, the natural and harmonious aspects of life are removed, the body becomes normal, natural, healthy.

The "Truth" on the body is thus readily seen and is admitted by all thinking people. Cheerfulness, the habit of looking on the bright side of things, is the activity of the mind. It is the habit of serving and restoring health, and yet the world says, "I cannot admit that malignant and organic diseases may be caused or cured by thought." Power of my mind, however, when I stop worrying or being angry but how can I get rid of a tumor of Bright's disease by simply thinking about it?

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In answer to this question it is well first to bear in mind that the marvelous healing recorded in the Bible, healing which is above and beyond any possible achievement of man, medical or otherwise, was actually accomplished through mental or spiritual activity alone and that Christian Science has healed every known disease in the incorporeal realm, omniscient divine power.

This is the real work in the healing of insanity, paralysis and lameness (Acts 8:6 and 7).

The stories are reported as having returned to Jesus to tell of their healing work, saying "even the devils are subject unto us through thy name" (Luke 10:17 to 20).

These cases show unmistakably that Christian healing was effected by spiritual and not material means; they teach that we should look not to matter but to spirit, to the divine Mind, the power which was utilized by Christ Jesus and his disciples. In the case of congenital epilepsy, no healing was done in the clay and spittle nor in the water of the pool of Siloam, for there had been these universally available means.

Contemporaneous secular writers and historians refer to this healing work of the early Christians as having continued about three hundred years.

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# The Continental's ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE



OUR Winter Suits and Overcoats to be turned into cash.  
A quick sale of great interest to wearers of good clothes.

## Clearance Sale of Suits

\$30 and \$35 Suits now.....	<b>\$25</b>	\$12.75 Suits now.....	<b>\$10</b>
\$25 and \$28 Suits now.....	<b>\$21.50</b>	\$10 Suits now.....	<b>\$7.75</b>
\$22 and \$25 Suits now.....	<b>\$18.00</b>	Several styles of Hart Schaffner &	
\$18 and \$20 Suits now.....	<b>\$15</b>	Marx Silk Lined \$25 Suits ..	<b>\$16.50</b>
\$15 Suits now .....	<b>\$12.75</b>		

**Special** A bunch of about 75 Overcoats carried over—Velvet Collared Garments in many colors originally sold at \$10 to \$15; good warm garments. Your choice

**5.00**

## Best Evening Clothes

We sell more Full Dress Clothes than any concern in Boston, and our stock is at your service at

10% Discount

\$40 Full Dress Suits.....	<b>\$36</b>
\$30 Full Dress Suits.....	<b>\$27</b>
\$28 Full Dress Suits .....	<b>\$25.20</b>
\$38 and \$25 Tuxedo Suits,	
\$34.20 and \$22.50	

## Fur Coats

20%—Discount—20%

\$150 Fur Coats.....	<b>\$120</b>
\$100 Fur Coats.....	<b>\$80</b>
\$75 Fur Coats.....	<b>\$60</b>
\$50 Fur Coats.....	<b>\$40</b>
\$40 Fur Coats.....	<b>\$32</b>
\$25 Fur Trimmed Coats..	<b>\$20</b>

## Blue Chinchilla Shawl-Collared Overcoats

Marked down to

**\$10, \$12.75,  
\$15, \$21.50**

## Clearance Sale of Overcoats

\$50 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$40</b>	\$22 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$17.50</b>
\$40 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$30</b>	\$20 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$15</b>
\$35 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$25</b>	\$18 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$12.75</b>
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\$25 Overcoats, marked to.....	<b>\$20</b>		

**Bal-Mac-Cans** We call attention to our Sawyer Regans in Balmaccans. You'll see them as bargains at \$20 and \$22.50. You'll find them here at

**14.50**

Open Saturday Evenings

Boston's Greatest Clothing Store  
**651-657 Washington Street**  
CORNER BOYLSTON STREET

## The Continental Clothing House

### INDIANA TOWN IS HOOISER ATHENS

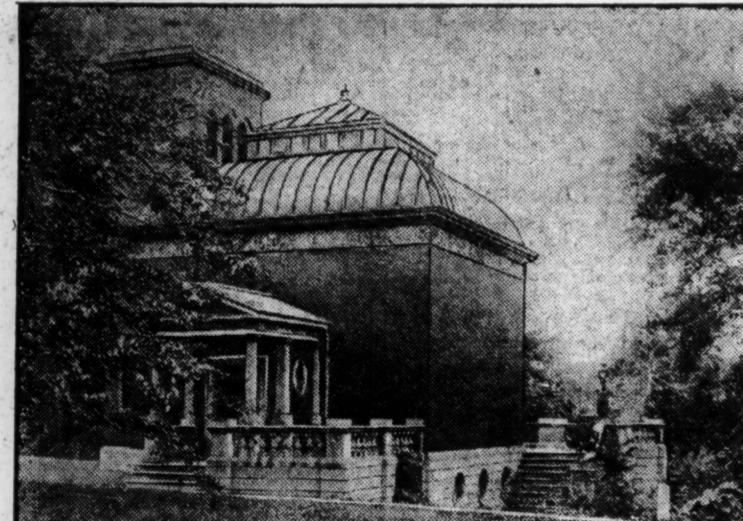
Crawfordsville, the Home of Gen. Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson, Miss Caroline Krout and Other Literary Celebrities

### GROUNDS WELL KEPT

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—This old college town abounds in literary associations and reminiscences of men who have attained renown. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees studied law here; for many years it was the home of Senator Joseph McDonald; and Senator Henry S. Lane lived here; but it is perhaps better known as the home of Gen. Lew Wallace and Maurice Thompson.

Crawfordsville was the home of General Wallace for many years. His studio is the city's special pride. Of all the honors achieved by General Wallace, soldier, diplomat, author, that which will be most enduring is based on "Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ," a story that has been translated into the languages of all civilized peoples.

Sherwood place, the historic old home of Maurice Thompson, author, poet and literary critic, is very attractive. It is a large, substantial structure of brick,



(Photo by J. E. Foreman)  
View of the Ben Hur library and part of grounds

with stone trimmings, and is kept in excellent repair. Originally the grounds around the house were to the extent of 10 or 12 acres, of great pines and magnificent beeches, but an enterprising city council cut a street through them, leaving the house on the south side, with the

greater part of the grove lying opposite. The grounds are kept with extreme care, and it was in these ideal surroundings that Mr. Thompson made lasting contributions to English literature in fiction, essays and poetry.

Miss Caroline Krout, author of "Knights in Fustian," who writes under her mother's name of Caroline Brown, is another Indiana author of note who belongs to the "Hoosier Athens." Miss Krout received, some years before her book appeared, recognition as an interesting writer of short stories for various magazines.

Miss Mary Hannah Krout, journalist and talented sister of Caroline Krout, has been spending more of her time at home in recent years, and is prominently identified with several clubs and organizations. Her poem, "Little Brown Hands," written at the age of 14, is called a classic.

Crawfordsville has its full quota of clubs—literary, musical and art—which give ample opportunity for the expression and development of culture and talent. It also is characterized as one of the most purely American cities in the state. It has few wealthy families, but a large number of comfortable, cozy homes. And though the city bustles with modern life, its men talking politics and its women active in social affairs and civic leagues, still Crawfordsville has maintained its high intellectual tone.

### BANGOR ASKS NEW FEDERAL BUILDING

BANGOR, Me.—The Chamber of Commerce has forwarded an urgent message to the Maine congressman to secure, if possible, the additional appropriation for the new federal building.

BROCKTON MAYOR COMPLIMENTED BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Charles M. Hickey at the last meeting of the board of aldermen was complimented for his impartiality. A gavel was given to him.

### PROVIDENCE IS AFTER ANOTHER LINE OF SHIPS

Harbor Improvement Commission  
Seeks to Add Rhode Island City to Transatlantic Freight Company's Ports of Call

### LETTERS EXCHANGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—If the state harbor improvement commission is successful in negotiations now under way, another big line of transatlantic freight steamers may add Providence to its American ports of call.

The commission has been in communication with a line which plies between British and American ports, with a view to having it include this city in its itinerary. Several letters have been exchanged, but, up to date, no decision has been reached.

The line carries no passengers, but it is believed that sufficient business inducements in the way of freight might lead to a decision on the part of its managers to have its steamers dock here.

The members of the commission are making a special study of the various steamship lines to find out to which of them the claims of Providence as a port would most appeal.

One of the main considerations with which the commission has to reckon is the draft of the vessels, because the present channel facilities are only adapted to vessels of the 5000 or 6000-ton type.

**75,000 FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fire last night caused \$75,000 damage to the building at 232 Main street, owned by the Boston & Albany railroad. The loss is largely covered by insurance.

**FOUNTAIN FUND ACCEPTED**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—The city council has accepted a \$4000 bequest of Louisa B. Chamberlain for a drinking fountain for horses and dogs.

### BOSTON'S LIGHTS RIVALED

*Editorial Observation of the Claim of Portland, Me.,  
Counsels Inquiry*

When Adella F. Veazie, resident of Rockland, Me., returned home from a recent visit to Massachusetts cities, including Boston, he wrote to the Rockland Courier in a vein we recall having observed in tourists on arrival amidst familiar scenes, to the general effect that Maine is a very good state in which to live. So much he might have said and escaped the wider attention that is given him by the Portland Express as the result of his particularizing on street lights, exposing himself at the same time to the inquiry of Boston citizens when they read as follows:

"In a great many points I find Maine not such a long distance behind her sister states, and when I beheld Portland by night and looked from Munjoy hill down the long rows of lights on Congress street, my first thought was 'Maine is ahead of Massachusetts for once. There are no such lights as this in Boston.' Really it is worth the trip to Portland just to see those two miles or more of illuminated street. In a great many points I find Maine a pretty good place to live in, after all."

Portland's satisfaction over the estimate of the returned citizen of Rockland would not be qualified by any question of its accuracy but for the need that Boston should profit by the hint and at least examine her lighting to ascertain if it is really outshone by the chief city of the Maine coast. The opinion of the visitor with his pardonable prejudice in favor of the city of his home state may hardly be accepted as an expert conclusion, but it at least gives ground for pride on both sides—for Boston, that it should be taken as a standard for comparison; for Portland, that it may be claimed that her lighting is as good as that of the largest city of New England. The further use for this comment is to recall that there is a forward step in Boston's lighting that has been checked by a difference between its departments.

In the annual report of the commission of public works last year Commissioner Rourke recommended that all the gaslighting be discarded and the city entirely lighted by electricity. His grounds are that the same expenditure will bring fuller return in electric lights and that the use of gas is not the most modern and satisfactory means of lighting. So much of Boston is lighted by gas that the change would be a radical one, and it is not to be predicted that the commissioner's recommendation will very soon be adopted. There is no obvious advantage in keeping open the competition between the two systems, which may have weight sufficient to offset any opinion, even one of so high an official as the commissioner.

Standing high in the list of the public enterprises by which a city is judged, the street lighting of Boston ought certainly to be under no question of equality in every particular with that of any other city of the world. The casual remark of the visitor from Maine may well set going an inquiry as to the fact whether Boston is in other than the first rank. Such inquiry will have been made not in vain if it causes a new in-

quiry as to the intention of the city government with regard to the more than a quarter million that lies idle and waiting.

### COUNCIL TO BE ASKED TO BLOCK ARMORY'S PLANS

The executive council is to be asked to rescind its favorable vote on the plans for the state armory at Concord, said Chairman Ballou of the Concord board of selectmen at the conference on the armory plans at the State House yesterday. Chairman Ballou declared John Spofford, the architect who prepared the plans, had not visited the site of the armory and that other architects had not been given an equal opportunity with him to submit plans.

Mr. Spofford was defended by George H. Cox, secretary of the armory commission. The protest of Mr. Ballou was taken under advisement by the commission and report will be made to the council Wednesday.

### PROVIDENCE TALKS SUBWAY DETAILS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Officials of the Rhode Island Company are meeting in conference at city hall today with the special city council committee on subways, with a view of beginning negotiations for the use by the company of subways which the city may see fit to build.

Although it is not known exactly what proposition the committee will submit to the Rhode Island Company, it is understood to be very similar to that under which the Boston Elevated Company operates in the subways built and owned by the city of Boston. The subway committee's report is rapidly nearing completion. It may be submitted to the board of aldermen Jan. 15 or 22.

### LODGE MASTER IS INSTALLED

While Fred A. Keniston has practically been the worshipful master of Charity Masonic Lodge in Cambridge for 11 months, he was not installed as such until last night. He is the twenty-fifth to occupy the chair since the lodge was formed in 1869. As senior warden early in the year he had taken the place of Edward L. Pierce, who was unable to officiate a month after his induction.

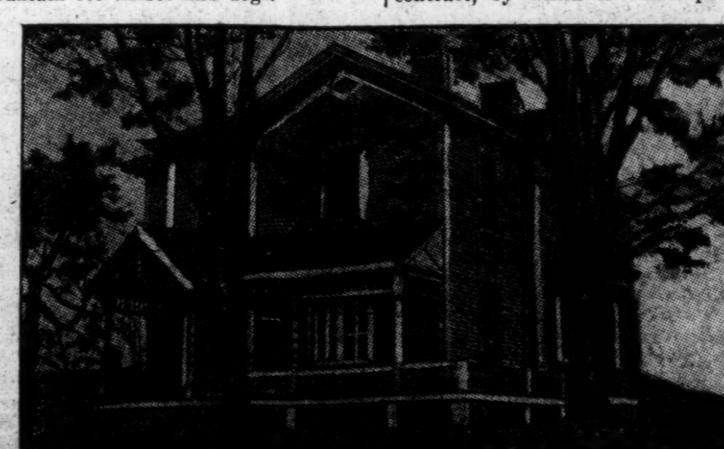
Last night's ceremony was conducted by Past Master Fred W. Abbott of Union Lodge with Past Master Frank M. Weymouth of the same lodge as his marshal. There was an attendance of about 250.

### ODD FELLOWS DEDICATE ROOMS

FITCHBURG, Mass.—In the presence of a large number of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, with grand court officers from Boston and Worcester as guests, the new quarters of the Fitchburg Odd Fellows at the Johnsons were dedicated last night.



(Photo by J. E. Foreman)  
Rear entrance to library building and the flower garden



Home of Gen. Lew Wallace in city where he resided many years

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## STYLES INFLUENCED BY TANGO

*All types of costumes are affected*

Little wonder when women on both sides of the Atlantic are interested in the tango that the modes should have felt the influence. And this influence has affected all types of costumes, for since one dances at any hour, in any place, one must be always dressed for the part. Hence the tailored suits and the evening gowns, the afternoon frocks and the hats, are all designed with one end in view—to please the tango enthusiasts, says the New York Tribune.

The concessions to the dance have been made with such subtlety that one is scarcely aware of the changes, and few have attributed them to the influence of the tango. Yet even the Parisian grande dame would not permit an inch of fulness to mar the straight, clinging lines of the Tanagra silhouette until she became enamored of the tango and realized that she must have more width if she would take the necessary gliding steps. There are various methods whereby this fullness may be introduced, ranging from the plaited insets of chiffon, which fill in the slashings these days, to the tunics and flounces which are part of the dress structure; but whatever may be the methods, the fact remains that the fullness is there. And no one who studies the costumes worn by women well known in the social world at these semi-public "the dansants" will hesitate to declare that the fuller, if not full, skirt has arrived. Very few waists are slashed.

Many varieties of transparent sleeves are worn; some outlining the arm, others hanging loose and full, like the bishop sleeve of old. An effective brown velvet costume seen at one tea was completed by a dressy little bodice displaying white net sleeves, with the fullness gathered into a deep cuff, edged with a frill. One or two transparent lace sleeves were noted, but the fad of the present is net or tulle, rather than lace.

The most popular, and it might be added the best looking, costumes are in black taffeta. Taffeta is the material of

## GOOD TOOLS IN YOUR KITCHEN

*False economy not to have them*

There seems to be no method in the way a woman buys kitchen tools. She picks up a strainer here, a sauceman there and a pitcher yonder, without considering the buying points of each before she purchases, says the Newark News.

"Will it be easy to wash and cleanse this tool? No tool is a labor saver which takes longer to wash than the time it saves over the old method. Of two equally good tools, the one having the fewer parts and requiring the less complicated washing should be chosen. Some meat choppers are extremely difficult to cleanse and also allow the juices to escape on the kitchen table. A better chopper has a food compartment in two sections to allow easy cleansing and a gutter to retain the juices.

Complicated egg whisks, devices which the manufacturer urges will do 57 different kinds of things, from opening bottles and currying lemons, to peeling potatoes, even if they do all that is claimed for them are so difficult to clean that it is preferable to do without them altogether.

All seams and cracks in utensils harbor dirt, grease and food particles. They also add to the difficulty of washing that utensil. Nothing could be harder to cleanse than the ordinary seamed muffin pan, yet the hemispherical pans—all in one smooth mold—cost no more.

Is this tool comfortable to use? Does its handle press awkwardly into the palm? Has it a sharp edge, or unfinished surface to catch the clothing? Is it fashioned so that one cannot get a hold on it? Is its handle awkwardly placed? Is it a pitcher which won't pour? Such an article is dear at any price.

Buying "seconds" in household furnishings is the worst of false economies. The housewife picks up a bargain frying pan and saves 10 cents. Once placed on the stove it proves to be higher in the middle than at the sides, so that it refuses to cook evenly griddle cakes or other foods. Or the article may be a sauceman whose handle is so placed that the pan bottom, or which has such an uneven bottom that there is constant danger of upsetting the contents. Enamel ware seconds are not only worthless, but dangerous. White, blue or gray enamel is a liquid porcelain, which is poured over and baked on to an underlying hard metal. The seconds always reveal a small spot where this liquid coating is imperfect and which later readily chips and exposes the surface underneath.

Do not attempt to cool off the oven after the cake begins to bake. This makes the cake fall. If the oven is too hot when the cake is put in, it crusts over the top and later crackles open.

## TRIED RECIPES

### CELERI EGGS

Boil six eggs until hard, let them cool and chop rather coarse. Chop one bunch of celery into fine pieces; season with pepper and salt. Add the chopped eggs, three crackers crumbled, and one cupful of milk. Fry in hot butter.

### PARSNIP BALLS

Boil parsnips, then mash and season. Remove them from the fire and before allowing them to cool add one well-beaten egg. When cold, make balls about the size of an egg. Dip into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs and fry a delicate brown in boiling hard—Mothers Magazine.

### CREAM CHEESE SOUP

Boil an onion for 15 minutes in a pint of veal stock, then strain it out and return the stock to the fire. Heat a pint of milk to scalding, thicken with two tablespoonsfuls of flour rubbed into one of butter, season with white pepper and celery salt, and add to the veal stock. Stir in slowly the beaten yolk of two eggs, then four tablespoonsfuls of grated Parmesan cheese and serve.

### LEMON QUEENS

One quarter pound of butter, one half pound of sugar, grated rind of one lemon, three fourths tablespoonful of lemon juice, yolks of four eggs, five ounces of flour, one quarter teaspoonful of soda (scant), whites of four eggs.

Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually, and continue beating. Then add to the grated rind, lemon juice and yolks of eggs beaten until thick and lemon-colored. Mix and sift the soda, salt and flour; add to the first mixture and beat thoroughly. Add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Bake from 20 to 25 minutes in small tins.

### POTATO APPLES

Two cups of hot riced potatoes, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, one third cup of grated cheese, one half teaspoonful of salt, few grains of cayenne, slight grating of nutmeg, two tablespoonsfuls of thick cream, yolks of two eggs. Mix the ingredients in the order given and beat thoroughly. Shape in form of small apples, roll in flour, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Insert a clove at both stem and blossom end of each apple.—Janesville Gazette.

## CRANBERRY SAUCE

Many people like cranberries served without seeds and skin, but find cutting each berry a tedious process. The same result can be obtained by putting the berries through the food chopper, says the St. Louis Star. This breaks each berry and cuts the skin into small bits, leaving the paper and sides of the tin.

A good pastry cook's rule for greasing cake tins: "Always use the same kind of shortening to grease the pans as is used giving the sauce a better appearance."

## PRETTY FICHIUS

Fichus are worn either inside or outside the dress. They are made of shadow lace or plain white net. One, in black net, is trimmed with a black satin bow run through a pearl buckle at the bottom. Another has a plain white net Medici collar and jabot trimmed with white ball buttons. A more elaborate fichu is made of silk shadow lace with standing collar, says the Indianapolis News.

The newest ruff is worn either standing or flat. There are three rows of plaited net on ribbon band, the ends of which are tied in four-in-hand.

A chic-looking ruff is made of black net and white maline; the black is edged with picot and the ribbon ends are plain. The more extreme styles are very full and stand high. One is of white maline with black picot edge, a moire bow in back and long moire ends in front.

## FLOWER SPRAYED CANDLE SHADE

Very attractive and rather unusual candle shades may be made by cutting out cretonne flower sprays and figures and pasting them into thin paper shades, according to a writer for the Chicago Inter Ocean.

To make the foundation shades draw a circle having a diameter of six inches, then from the same point draw another circle having a two-inch diameter. The space between the two circles constitutes the depth of the shade. A little more than one half of the circle is cut out, allowing one fourth of an inch for the lap.

The newest ruff is worn either standing or flat. There are three rows of plaited net on ribbon band, the ends of which are tied in four-in-hand.

A chic-looking ruff is made of black

## APPLE CORER

There's a new apple corer that will be well liked. It can do two things at once, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is a little wheel-shape affair of metal. The rim and spokes are rounded and smooth on the top, but ground to sharp knife-edge on the lower side. When this is pressed hard into the top of an apple the rim will core it and the spokes will cut the apple into sections just ready for cooking.

## HOT EGGNOG

Yolk of one egg, one cupful of hot milk, two teaspoonsfuls of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Beat the yolk of the egg, add the sugar and pour over the mixture the hot milk flavored with vanilla and nutmeg. Beat the white of the egg, put it on the top of the liquid and brown slightly.—Mothers' Magazine.

## COAT FOR WINTER EASILY MADE

*May be trimmed with self-material*

This coat is not alone for winter sports but also is available as a generally useful wrap. Usually the pretty, soft, woolly cloths that do not require lining are used. This one is simply faced with itself, but some of the cloths show fancy backs that can be used as trimmings.

The back is plain, while the fronts show only darts taken from the shoulders, so that there are only four seams to be sewed.

White coats are very pretty for the younger contingent, but there is no law as to color for there is a great variety shown. Plain cloths with plaid backs can be spoilt easily.

## MAKING OVER A FEATHER BED

*With advice on the care of pillows*

To any woman who contemplates making over a feather bed, these directions from the Country Gentleman may be of value.

Measure the new ticking into required lengths, stitch it up on the machine, and box it by setting in a strip of ticking four or five inches wide between top and bottom. Leave one end open half way.

Sew the open edges to the ripped open edges of your old feather bed, as in making pillows, and shake the feathers from bed to new tick until the latter is as full as you wish; be liberal with your feathers, that the new mattress may be substantial and springy.

Seal up the open end, lay the new mattress upon a table, and carefully shake and manipulate until it is of even thickness throughout. With a long upholsterer needle threaded with strong wire, catch through the mattress from top to bottom at regular intervals five or six inches apart, drawing up until the length of the twine from top to bottom is one inch less than width of boxing; tie firmly in a strong double knot and cut. Round bits of red leather may be tied in, as in the purchased mattresses, if one wishes to be let out. The process of tufting the mattress is exactly the same as in tying a wool or cotton puff, except that the mattress is very thick until drawn together by the twine tyings, so that the long upholsterer needle must be used. One hand may be slipped between table and mattress when pulling the needle through and back again.

These light feather mattresses are very comfortable, and may be used in winter, when the extra warmth they afford is very grateful in the cold rooms or outer sleeping porches. In the summer they may be stored, taking precautions to protect them from the possible attacks of moths.

Another careful practise of the olden times was to rub beeswax over the wrong side of the ticking used in making new pillows, in order to make a surface through which the feathers would not easily prick.

While on the subject of feathers something might well be said as to the care of them. Does every one know that when pillows are put out to air they should never be put in the direct sun?

The heat brings out a disagreeable oily smell which is hard to get rid of. Hang them securely from the corners, on the line, on a good windy day, and shake and beat them thoroughly. Occasionally it is a good thing to wash them. This may be done by making strong cases of cheesecloth, emptying feathers from pillow to cheesecloth case by the method of sewing the edges together described above, and then putting them, one at a time, into a tub of clean suds. Shake them well up and down and about, rinse thoroughly in two clear waters, and hang to dry on the line, changing top to bottom several times, until thoroughly dry. Select a good windy day, and be sure that no vestige of dampness is left in the feathers. Shake them often when drying.

Sometimes with new pillows one has trouble because of the feathers not being perfectly cured, even when they come from a reliable establishment. An old housekeeper once gave me this advice:

"Sleep in your own guest room occasionally!" In following out this idea at an early period in my career I noticed a disagreeable odor from my new pillows. They were returned and changed at once, and I was most thankful for the advice, which had very probably prevented many guests from an unpleasant experience.

## BEEF LIVER IN VARIED FORMS

*Meat food that might be used more frequently*

Beef liver is one of the meat foods the possibilities of which are least understood by the average cook. A little study of the question would convince the most skeptical that liver might be served once a day for a week without becoming wearisome, so many and varied are the forms in which it may be served, writes a contributor to Mothers Magazine.

The most desirable liver is that of young beef. Wash well, then cover over with boiling water and let stand five or six minutes to blanch, drain and wipe dry. This closes the pores of the meat, makes it impervious to fat, and at the same time seals up the rich juices of the meat.

The commonest method of cooking is to roll the slices in flour and saute in bacon fat. But this method may be improved upon by dipping it in beaten egg, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper, and frying in deep fat mixed with one third butter. Have bacon slices very thin and fried quickly so they will not curl up. Arrange liver in center of platter, bacon slices around it, and garnish with parsley when it will prove a dish fit for a king. Make a gravy from a portion of the fat in the pan, with flour and hot water, and season with tomato.

Liver with bechamel sauce—This makes an attractive luncheon dish. Cut cold, cooked liver into dice to make one cupful. Prepare a sauce from one teaspoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and pepper, a dash of nutmeg and cayenne and one half cupful of good stock. Boil all together,

## HOME IS GIFT TO WORKING GIRLS

*New York structure erected by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt*

That constant appeal for more and better housing accommodations for New York's working girls will be answered, in a degree, on New Year's day, when the most modern institution of its kind will be thrown open to young working women at 119 East Twenty-ninth street. Built by Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, it will be known as "Anthony Home," in memory of Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother.

In the construction and the furnishing of the building Mrs. Vanderbilt has expended \$300,000, says the New York Press, in order that girls earning less than \$15 a week may live in light, clean surroundings and in an atmosphere like that of a real home.

In Anthony Home there will be accommodations for 108 girls. They will be assured a pleasant, sunny room, with breakfast, luncheon and dinner, whole-some, well-cooked food, for \$4 to \$6 per week.

And the home will be so well managed that it will be self-supporting.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is sure of this, as she has associated with her women of high executive ability, who will assist in the management.

\* Six dollars, the highest rate, will be charged for single rooms. The \$4 rate will be for a double room—that is, two girls occupying the same room will pay \$4 each.

These rooms will be equipped with two single beds, two dressers, and each girl will have her own separate locker.

One of the features of this home is the sewing room, fitted up with irons for pressing, the latest models of sewing machines and every equipment for turning out a shirt waist or a three-piece suit.

There will be no charge for its use, the only condition being that the girl who wishes to use it shall apply to the matron for the night she desires it, so as to avoid any confusion.

The laundry is equipped with a steam drying room, so that the girl who wishes to do her weekly laundry can accomplish this in a short time one evening of the week.

The pattern of the coat (8062A) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Anthony Home is located in a section where most of the girls who will live there are employed. They will not only save carfare, but will also save the money they are accustomed to spend for luncheon, for being within walking distance they will be able to take their noonday meal at home.

After the girls have finished dinner, if they care to read the newspapers, the magazines or the latest books, all these will be at their disposal in the spacious library on the reception room floor. There will also be large sitting rooms, and here the girls may receive their young men friends, and from time to time they may invite their friends to a ball or entertainment, which Mrs. Vanderbilt insists shall be given in this home.

During the summer months the scene of these social evenings will be the roof, for handsome roof garden tops this beautiful seven-story building.

Miss Matilda Faulhaber, whose experience with working girls has only increased her kindness and sympathy, will be the active superintendent of the new home. Mrs. S. Chapman, who was formerly connected with the Three Arts Club, will be the matron.

If for any reason a girl should lose her position, and suddenly find her income cut off, the Anthony Home will endeavor to assist her in getting other work.

With the exception of the furnace man, women will dominate the home. The furnace man's wife will run the elevator, the chef will be a woman, the superintendent a woman and the night watchman a woman.

## Another Use of Knox Gelatin

*Send for this FREE Recipe Book*



—it gives a proper smoothness and consistency to ice cream. Follow the recipe below and see how delicious a Cream is the result.

## Philadelphia Ice Cream

1/4 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatin, 1/2 cup cold milk, 1 quart cream, 1 quart milk, 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoonsful vanilla extract.

Soften gelatin in the 1/2 cup cold milk; mix with the cream; add the sugar, then cold strain into the cream; add the vanilla, and freeze. Part of the cream will remain liquid; add this to the ice cream when partly frozen. Serve with maple sauce and chopped pecan nuts.

## KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

*Send for this FREE Recipe Book*

An illustrated book of recipes for Desserts, Jellies, Puddings, Ice Creams, Sherbets, Salads, Candies, etc., sent FREE for your grocer's name. Pint sample for 2c stamp and dealer's name.

CHARLES B. KNOX CO.  
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

# Rochester Park System Wins Reward

George Robert White Medal Is Awarded to New York State City for Horticultural Merit—Some Features of the Display

## HOW HONOR IS GIVEN

Rochester's park system has been awarded the annual George Robert White medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the best work done in recent years. The unusual treatment of the parkway of this New York city in respect to landscape effects and collections of beautiful trees and shrubs attracted the notice of the awarding committee of the society.

John K. M. Farquhar, president of the society and a member of the committee, said today that this park system is on a higher level than any other in the country because of the rare shrubs and fine trees that are out of the ordinary and hardly to be seen in any other collection in America outside of the Arnold arboretum in this city.

Instead of the common place trees to be seen in any park, Mr. Farquhar says that the collection includes cherry trees from Japan and an avenue of beautiful magnolia trees half a mile long and as large as apple trees.

Not only is the interest of the superintendents of this parkway shown in the collection according to Mr. Farquhar but in the very effective grouping that has been obtained and that enhances the beauty and brings out the rare horticultural value of the specimens. The committee is satisfied that no other public park system in this country is on so high a plane of development as that of Rochester.

The men under whom the park system was brought to its present standard are Calvin C. Laney, superintendent and engineer and John Dunbar, first assistant superintendent. The letter according to Mr. Farquhar is the one most versed in horticulture.

The award of this medal is made possible by money given to the society by George Robert White of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. It was originally intended to apply to work done during one year but it was found necessary to extend the period of development over a number of years as horticultural experimentation is slow.

So the scope of the medal was widened to include recognition of persons doing the best work in recent years; and it was not confined to this country alone. The third year the committee conferred the medal upon Victor Lemoine of France.

A cycloidal medal was given to Prof. Charles S. Sargent, whose work has made possible the Arnold Arboretum and its worldwide renown, the first year. Jackson T. Dawson, superintendent of the arboretum for approximately 40 years, and who has raised seedlings from all over the world, received the honor the second year, and last year it was given to M. H. Walsh of Woods Hole, Mass., for giving up the climbing roses.

The committee of the society that made the award consists of Mr. Farquhar, Professor Sargent and Thomas Roland of Nahant. The decision of this committee was submitted to the trustees of the society by whom it was approved.

## PRACTICAL WORK IN STATE COLLEGE

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Iowa State College short course executive committee adopted the recommendation of its experts providing for instruction of both first and second year students in live stock and crop departments, special classes in domestic arts, crop work and general study, says the Nonpareil.

As a result the three departments, live stock, farm crops and domestic art are to be prominent features in the annual Potawatamie county short course to be held Jan. 26 to 31 at the city auditorium. A carload of cattle is to be brought from Ames for use in teaching the students in the stock department.

## PAMPHLET TO EXPLOIT STATE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Howard E. Williams, commissioner of agriculture, is distributing a reprint consisting of extracts from an article by Joe Mitchell Chapple, entitled "West Virginia, the Land Overlooked."

The extracts from the article written by Mr. Chapple, says the Gazette, interested the commissioner and he ordered their publication in pamphlet form to advertise the real merits of the state and the advantages it offers for the location of varied industries.

## W. C. FORBES TO BE HONOR GUEST

W. Cameron Forbes '92, of Harvard University, recently Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is to be guest of honor at a dinner to be tendered by the Harvard Club of Boston at its club-house Jan. 9. The speakers will be Prof. William H. Taft and Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of the university.

Major Henry L. Higginson will preside. Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of about 250 members.

## SALEM PLANS MUSIC TALKS

SALEM, Mass.—Louis C. Elson of Boston, will deliver three free lectures on music in the Read fund course. The dates will be Jan. 25, Feb. 22 and March 26. The cadet band will play. The lectures will be given in the Empire theater.

## RURAL BANKERS IN TEXAS ORGANIZE NEW ASSOCIATION

DALLAS, Tex.—The Dallas County Rural Bankers Association is the name of a new organization here. In called session, 10 representatives of banking institutions of the county situated outside of the city of Dallas elected officers, adopted by-laws and a uniform closing hour and definitely launched their new cooperative craft that is designed to make for better harmony, uniformity and efficiency in country banking circles, says the News.

A feature will be the educational sessions, when questions of business policy and system will be discussed, with a view of bringing about the same methods of procedure in all of the banks, especially with regard to the discounting of paper, and the handling of cotton and crop loans.

This educational feature was made a part of the inaugural meeting when E. G. Cole delivered a short address upon the question of handling cotton accounts.

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## SCHOOL HEADS OF FALL RIVER GET MORE PAY JAN. 1

Committee Votes Salary Increases for Officials but Takes No Action on Grade Teachers

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Principals, attendance officers and the assistant superintendent, Miss Mugan, have been voted salary increases by the school committee. The new salary schedule becomes effective Jan. 1.

An increase of \$500 was voted for Miss Mugan, with an allowance for an annual automatic increase of \$100 until a maximum of \$2500 is reached. The present salary of the assistant superintendent is \$1800 per annum.

No report was made by the committee on the petition of the grade teachers for more pay, and a motion to separate payrolls so that high school teachers might be paid up to the end of the year was defeated. The question of whether or not the separation of these payrolls would invalidate the claim of the grade teachers for their pay for a period when funds were not available will be passed on by the city solicitor.

Schools will close tomorrow night for the remainder of the week.

## LAWYERS' AGENTS TO BE WARNED

Court Officer Edward C. Wilson began work Monday as temporary special officer to stop lawyers' runners and some lawyers soliciting business in the corridors of the court house.

Chief Justices Rugg and Bolster of the supreme and municipal courts, respectively, and Sheriff Quinn have determined to stop the practise and it is expected that after a meeting of the judges to be held shortly, an officer will be permanently stationed in the municipal court corridor.

Officer Wilson appeared in uniform in the corridors early yesterday morning.

## CHELSEA BOARD IN LAST SESSION

Chelsea board of aldermen held its final session of the year Monday night.

President William A. O'Brien was complimented by his associates for his fairness. Several financial orders were adopted and all unfinished business was referred to the incoming board.

Mayor Edward E. Willard, in a com-

municated, stated that the piece of land on Spencer avenue adjoining the Spencer schoolhouse, which was desired by the board for playground purposes could be purchased for \$1000. In his letter the mayor said the land was assessed for \$800.

## PROF. WELLS GOES TO MEXICO

WORCESTER, Mass.—Prof. Leslie C. Wells of the Spanish and French departments of Clark College has gone to Mexico to study conditions there.

## PACKAGES TO SHOW WEIGHT

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hereafter all goods sold in packages in Seattle must have their net weight stamped on the outside, says the Sun.

## W. H. FAUNCE IS HONORED

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Walter H. Faunce, retiring chairman of the Plymouth county commissioners, was the guest of honor at a reception in the court house yesterday.

## DOUBLE AUTO TAX DISCUSSED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Petitions favoring the appointment of Senator John H. Mack of the Berkshire district as a judge of the superior court to succeed Judge John C. Crosby are in circulation here.

## WESTERN SCHOOL BANK AIMS TO INCREASE THRIFT

Grammar School Savings Branch of the San Jose High School Opens With Deposits of \$32.94

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The grammar school addition to the San Jose high school bank was installed recently at the Gardner school. Thirty one depositors entered accounts aggregating \$32.94, says the Times-Standard.

The school banks are intended to inculcate thrift. Parents are urged to give their children some chores or other work to do for which they will receive some small sum and to propose that they deposit their earnings in the school banks.

Reginald R. Stuart is president of the bank. The board of directors is composed of Prof. R. R. Stuart, Prof. Aldert H. Abbott, Albert Beal, Roland Thompson, Anna Brake, Mabel Kimball and Madeline Pash.

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## CITIZENS' BOARD TO CHARGE FOR PASSING ON FILMS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee citizens' board of motion picture censors is to charge a fee of 75 cents for examining films not approved by the national board of censorship before being sent here. The board intends to inspect such films only upon the request of the theatrical owner.

As a result the board expects this action to influence the exhibitors to keep their programs free from objectionable pictures. They believe this action will keep out of Milwaukee objectionable films. It is hoped this will absolutely stop the importation of uncensored films, says the Milwaukee Journal.

The penalty for showing improper pictures will be the revoking of a theater's license, the mayor having agreed to cancel the license of any theater when the unofficial board produces proof against the place.

The board is to send all theatrical managers letters explaining the plan and asking their cooperation in barring the uncensored film.

## LOS ANGELES CIVIC THEATER LEAGUE GROWS

High School Pupils Together With Others Enlisted in Movement for Municipal Playhouse Said to Be Making Progress

## TRAIN YOUNG PLAYERS

LOS ANGELES—The newest dramatic organization in Los Angeles—the Civic theater league—is coming rapidly to be recognized as a real force in dramatic circles, says the Tribune, and its officers and members are putting forth their best efforts to popularize and to strengthen the organization.

Miss Belle Ragnar Parsons, vice-president, may be said to be the originator of the league. In the dramatic department of Manual Arts and Polytechnic high schools she suddenly became aware of the fact that the senior students were the ones who really had learned to grasp the possibilities and to produce really worthy plays. This gave her the idea of forming some sort of a club which would enable the seniors and alumni to go on with their dramatic work. When she broached this to some of the students they were at once enthusiastic concerning the plan.

During her vacation last summer Miss Parsons read Percy MacKaye's book, "Civic Theater." This gave her the idea of enlarging on the original plan of the dramatic organization to be formed of the alumni of the high schools, and to include outsiders who might be interested in the drama and in the movement for a civic theater.

The Civic Theater League is the outcome of this plan of Miss Parsons and the fact that it is growing rapidly gives those interested in the drama reason to believe that at some day in the not-too-far future the league will be producing plays in a civic theater.

The league is only the nucleus for the development of the civic theater. The membership is not limited to high school students, but allows any one interested in promoting the civic theater idea to join the organization, and to participate in the plays to be produced.

The players must be tried out by a committee and those will be selected who have the greatest dramatic ability.

The Civic Theater League plans to produce scenes from many of the famous plays and dramas which are uplifting and wholesome, as well as entertaining. The rates are to be always low and it is hoped the public will respond to the productions and work of the league, as it promises to be one of unusual strength.

The next regular meeting of the league will be held Jan. 3, when many who are attending Stanford and the University of California will be home for their vacations. At this meeting Miss Gertrude Workman will speak on "Little Theaters" and Homer Martin will talk on the People's theater of Berlin.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Safety First organization of the Boston & Maine road will hold a general mass meeting at Concord, N. H., Friday, Jan. 2. Representatives from all parts of the system are expected to attend and special accommodations for their return home will be provided by the operating department.

Noah Sargent, retired passenger conductor, Plymouth division, New Haven road, of Middleboro, Mass., is a business visitor at South station today.

A special Boston & Albany railway train consisting of private car No. 99 and composite engine Berkshires in charge of Traveling Conductor William H. Brown left South station for the convenience of operating officials at 9 o'clock this morning to inspect main line and branches.

Benjamin F. Dean, general foreman of construction terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a bridge crew with derrick car installing new timbers at Charles river bridge near North station train shed.

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Providence, R. I., and return tonight, the New Haven road will furnish a first-class special train from South station at 6:10 p. m., returning leave Providence at 10:45 p. m.

John Talbot, track supervisor of terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is laying new steel rails on the transfer tracks which connect the Southern and Fitchburg divisions.

The baggage department of the New Haven road will inaugurate tomorrow, Dec. 31, a special form of through baggage reports covering South station, Boston, and Grand Central station, New York.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany road has added heavy freight switch engines to the power used between South station and Exeter street yard.

## "THE MESSIAH" TO BE SUNG

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Musical Arts Society will present "The Messiah" tonight, after several weeks of preparation. Mrs. Sundelius of Boston and Miss Marguerite Dunlap of New York will be among the soloists.

William H. O'Brien, former state representative, and supervisor of the establishment of the joint telephone-telegraph service for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been appointed chief of the telephone and telegraph bureau of the public service commission.

Mr. O'Brien was formerly head of the Telephoners' Union and for two years past president of the Boston Central Labor Union. He arranged the terms of settlement of the dispute last year between the employees and officials of the telephone company. He is a member of the state immigration commission.

## LEICESTER PASTOR RESIGNS

LEICESTER, Mass.—The Rev. J. Brainerd Thrall, pastor of John Nelson Memorial Congregational church, has resigned, the resignation to take effect in April. He plans to retire.

## SENATOR MACK URGED FOR JUDGE

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Petitions favoring the appointment of Senator John H. Mack of the Berkshire district as a judge of the superior court to succeed Judge John C. Crosby are in circulation here.

## PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD

PORTLAND, Me.—The question of double taxation of automobiles was discussed by President Walter B. Parker of this city at the annual meeting Monday night of the Maine Automobile Association.

# Richard Briggs Co.

Our Annual Clearance Sale of China is now in progress. We note a few of the many and exceptional reductions made for this sale.

Reduced from \$20.00 to \$20.00

DINNER SETS, English, pink and gold border . . . . . \$37.00 \$20.00

DINNER SETS, Limoges, pine border of green and red . . . . . \$48.00 \$25.00

DINNER SETS, English, narrow acid border . . . . . \$55.00 \$30.00

DINNER SETS, Limoges, fine garland of roses . . . . . \$65.00 \$35.

# "Baja" California Expectant Peru Is Leader in Music



Street scene at Tia Juana, in district where great progress may come with close of hostilities



## GROWTH FOR UNDEVELOPED PENINSULA IS SEEN IN PEACE

Vast Section of Lower California Will Yield to Cultivation, It Is Said, and Mining Pay Wherever Development Is Systematic—Fisherries Hold Inducements

### PRESENT POPULATION LESS THAN 50,000

ENSANADA, Lower California, Mex.—For reasons not difficult to comprehend, Lower ("Baja") California has seen much less revolutionary activity than that going on across the gulf of California, on the mainland, for the last three years. This section of the republic of Mexico contains in all less than

50,000 persons. The area covers some 58,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of Alabama. There has been so much to keep the contending forces occupied elsewhere that this out-of-the-way country has been left very much alone.

Lower California has, however, played a conspicuous part in international rumors of reports that this or that power had been negotiating with Mexico for the leasing of Magdalena bay, for the purpose of establishing a naval coaling station. Japan often has been referred to as the nation most anxious to get a foothold in the western hemisphere by obtaining possession of Magdalena bay. Thus far, however, nothing has come to substantiate the repeated rumors, and it is considered unlikely that any power will try to get hold of this natural harbor in view of the opposition of the United States to such a position.

"All persons are hereby notified that except at the places hereinafter designated bathing or swimming will not be allowed within the limits of the channel of the canal, nor within 50 feet of any part of said channel where water-covered areas exist contiguous to such channel nor in any channel leading to a dock or pier, nor in any or about the waters of any dock or pier. Bathing or swimming is permissible at the points to be designated by the chief quartermaster in the following places: Cristobal, Gatun, Gamboa, Bas Obispo, Las Cascadas, Empre, Culebra, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, Miraflores, Corozal and Balboa.

"The chief quartermaster is hereby authorized and directed to designate by suitable signboards one or more points at each of the above mentioned places at which bathing and swimming may be permitted, and to provide the same with floats and other necessary life-saving appliances except at Bas Obispo and Las Cascadas, and to that end he may utilize any second-hand material available for the construction of such floats and other equipment.

The present situation across the gulf of Guaymas is causing considerable concern to the people of lower California on this side of the water. Guaymas is the only port of the state of Sonora still held by the federal troops. The port of Lower California opposite to Guaymas is Santa Rosalia, which is an active center of commerce. It is unquestionably a fact that less is known about interior Lower California than about some parts of interior South America. Travel is difficult in the peninsula. The country is traversed from end to end by a mountain range, which is however broken up in many places, allowing opportunity for farming if there were enough people here inclined to follow that line of work.

The much talked of land question in Mexico will have to be solved in Lower California as well as elsewhere in the republic. According to a well-known writer, who discussed this question with Francisco Madero when the latter was President, he was shown a map of Lower California, on which Madero pointed out the land gifts of Porfirio Diaz. Madero made the statement that the whole peninsula had virtually been sold in five tracts for less than three fifths of a cent an acre.

Divided into two parts, Lower California has Ensenada for its northern capital and La Paz for the southern. Besides these two places, Santa Rosalia and San Jose are the only other towns worthy of mention. It is expected by those who have investigated conditions in the peninsula that as soon as conditions in the republic become normal one of the first things the government will have to do is to pay more attention to this great stretch of country.

The coastline furnishes an excellent opportunity for fishing being carried on successfully. Considerable already is done with the pearl industry. The large islands of the ocean coast of Lower California are worthy of closer study. Some of these islands are Angel de la Guarda, Carmen, San Jose and Cedros islands. There are many other islands which have not such good harbor facilities as those mentioned, but which are also excellent for the raising of cattle.

The principal mining centers of Lower California are San Antonio, to the south; Virgenes, Cachilas, Isla de San Jose, Isla de Carmen and Santa Rosalia and Mulege. Gold, silver, copper, lead, sulphur, iron and manganese are found in paying quantities wherever any systematic attempt has been made to develop. At Carmen there are extensive salt deposits. There are no railroads in the territory except for a short division of the Southern Pacific railway, where it cuts across to the Colorado river at the location of the international dam.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—This city is said to have more than 3000 licensed taxicabs, exceeding the number used in New York and Chicago together.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—After a long period of trade dullness, business houses again are making extensive inquiries for cloths of all kinds manufactured by Manchester mills.

PANAMA TO HAVE \$1,000,000 BANK PANAMA—Business circles are much interested in the organization of the Continental Banking and Trust Company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Headquarters will be in a building opposite the new railway station, now being remodeled for the purpose. The company contemplates a chain of banks in Central America.

GUAYAQUIL HANDLES BIG EXPORTS GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Of Ecuadorian exports in 1912, products worth \$12,000,000 passed through this port. Other important shipping points on the Pacific are Bahia de Caraquez, Esmeraldas, Callo, Macasilla, Manta and Manabi.

SANTIAGO, Chile—The foreign debt of Chile is almost \$168,000,000, exclusive of the several funds on which the government has guaranteed the interest.

CHILE OWES NEARLY \$168,000,000

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Although tin is the leading product of Bolivia, the country standing second as an exporter of this material, Sr. Don Castro Rojas, the director-general of customs, states that there is a surprise in store when the gold-mining industry gets fully under way.

NEW YORK CLUB FOR COLOMBIANS BOGOTA, Colombia—Arrangements are under way here to assist in every possible way the formation of the Colombian Club in New York, to be composed of Colombians residing in the northern republic. Business improvement, as well as the development of a better political understanding, is the aim of the club movement.

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As 1914 draws near, Pan-American events during the past twelvemonth may be reckoned in their proper perspective. There is no gainsaying that it has been a satisfactory year as regards the relations of the United States with its southern neighbors. Except for Mexico, each of the 20 democracies has shown its readiness to maintain constitutional government. The change in the administration at Washington has perhaps been the means for defining more clearly the new United States policy touching future relationship, but while various interpretations are placed on the efficiency of the Monroe doctrine in 1913, there is hardly any doubt that the coming year will prove the measure virile in influence and effect, no matter what other word may be applied to it.

South and Central America have not been without political disturbances during the year now almost closed. Ecuador at this moment is confronted with another of its periodic revolutions. Venezuela has just passed through an upheaval which took the form of armed opposition to the government. Small or great as the Venezuelan affair may have been, it still gives warning that this republic is not yet fully at peace with itself. The intimation has gone abroad that at times revolution is fostered in South or Central America so as to give the man in power a chance to retain his dictatorship. If such is the case an opposition which really means to improve conditions would seem the lesser of the two evils. In Nicaragua the status quo is maintained, but largely because the hand of the United States is in evidence; and as for the Dominican Republic, there also the Washington government feels obliged to have a word to say.

But looking away from such political adjustments as may seem rather difficult to bring about quickly, with the opening of the Panama canal the coming year each of the Latin-American nations should find commercial inspiration. It would also seem that carrying out the proposition to erect a monument to Ferdinand de Lesseps at some point along the waterway would not only be a graceful acknowledgment of his pioneer work but would show the countries to the south that the enterprise is meant for all the nations even though the United States brought it to completion.

A newer freedom, as it concerns South and Central America in their dealings with the financial interests of the world, is one of the striking features of the hour. Emancipation from financial enslavement can only mean advance to countries potentially rich, yet undeveloped. Concessions of the future must bear examination. Recent events in Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica and some other countries below the Rio Grande tend to the inference that the republic will find it of advantage to provide the open door.

## UNEMPLOYED DRESSMAKERS ASK SENORA HUERTA TO HELP THEM

MEXICO CITY—The financial stringency now prevailing in the capital has made its effect felt even in many homes where formerly there was little need for tightened pursestrings. As a result of much economizing among the well-to-do classes, hundreds of dressmakers have been thrown out of employment.

That something must be done to assist the unemployed is the opinion of the government. The other day nearly 200 of these idle dressmakers called to see Provisional President Huerta at the National Palace to request his aid in obtaining work by making clothing for the army. The provisional President was busy with other matters and could not see the women then. The following morning the same women called on the wife of the President, asking that she intercede with her husband to the effect that work might be had. Vicent Isla headed the delegation. Leopoldo Rebolledo, minister of promotion, has decided to call a convention of these women and to hear their side of the question.

The idea of calling a convention originated with Adalberto A. Esteva, director of the bureau of labor, who recommended it to the minister of promotion. The minister readily adopted it and in a few days he will issue invitations to all the sewing women and girls of the federal district to meet at the offices of the bureau of labor and discuss the situation fully. According to the director of the bureau of labor, it is necessary to fix a minimum wage for these women and girls. A few days ago a delegation of several hundred of them called upon him and stated that it was impossible to live upon the wages they are now receiving.

Most of the women have to support themselves and families out of their slender pay, and since the increase of prices on all necessities of life they find it impossible to earn enough to do so.

For a soldier's cloth coat for a woman receive only 35 cents and for a soldier's cloak they got only 40 cents. They are only able to earn about \$1.20 per day, equal to 60 cents in American money, working for many hours each day and often into the night.

ARGENTINA MAKES PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE WARSHIP

SCHOOL THAT CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY IN MAY IS SAID TO BE ONE OF FINEST IN WESTERN WORLD

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—When the Rivadavia, Argentina's latest and largest addition to the fleet, reaches Buenos Aires the dreadnought and its officers and men are to receive a welcome such as is unprecedented in the naval affairs of the republic.

It is a well-known fact that one of the candidates for the presidency has been an out-and-out peace advocate for years, but although Brazilians hope to be able to continue a pacific course, there are those who think it no less advisable to be prepared for emergencies.

Fortunately the best of relations exist today between Brazil and its neighbors.

Whether the military establishment has had anything to do with inspiring respect cannot be stated, but the fact is that the military school has many admirers in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. Next May the Collegio Militar do Rio de Janeiro will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The institution was opened for the purpose of educating sons of army and navy officers free of charge. Others are admitted, but these must pay for tuition and maintenance.

Beginning with 44 students in 1889, the school today has an enrollment of 900.

The Collegio Militar ranks as one of the finest establishments of its kind in the western hemisphere. The school has a splendid location. Its equipment throughout is modern. For a time many of the graduates entered other professions after leaving, but within recent years the explicit military purpose is becoming more and more marked.

COL. ALEXANDRE C. BARRETO, of the artillery, has been at the head of the school since 1906. In addition to the director-commandant there is an assistant director, Major Esperidiao Rosas, and a faculty of 20 other administrative officers, 53 professors and 14 instructors.

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NEW YORK CLUB FOR COLOMBIANS

BO

# Bleriot's Sea Device Has Limitations

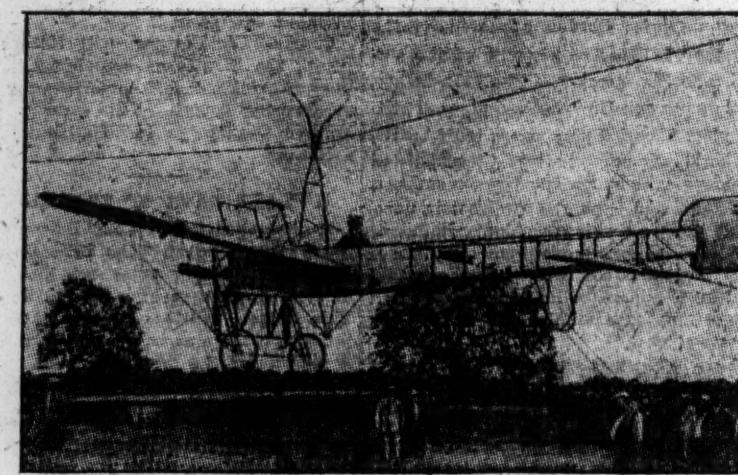
Apparatus for Launching and Recovery of Aeroplanes on Shipboard Seen as Practicable Only With Calm Conditions

## ALIGHTING DIFFICULT

Louis Bleriot's latest product, a device intended to facilitate the launching and recovery of aeroplanes at sea, just now is engaging attention in naval and aeronautical circles.

The method used by Mr. Bleriot is quite different from those of other inventors whose apparatus for similar purposes has been tried from time to time in the last three years. He dissects the Elyson-Curtiss three rope way, and rigs a single cable; and, instead of placing cable guides beneath his machine as the Americans did, he has one atop, Henry Wise Wood explains in an article in Flying for October. At the throat of two overhead engaging horns he inserts a latch which grasps a cable; his aeroplane swings beneath one cable instead of riding above several.

Where Elyson launched from the position above a directing cableway, Bleriot takes the air from a position beneath



(Reproduced from Flying for October)  
Aviator has caught cable in flight by new Bleriot device

one. After the function of launching is performed all analogy between the two plans ceases. The Americans seem never to have thought of alighting upon their apparatus, while Bleriot boldly flies back to his tightrope and dares attach himself to it, like a bat in a tree. This assuredly was a bold conception, and stamps the man the extraordinary constructor whom people already knew him to be. Mr. Bleriot is congratulated upon having

brought a fresh thought into aeronautics at a moment when originality seems to be slumbering.

It remains to determine the practicability of M. Bleriot's new method of launching and recovering an aeroplane at

his tightrope and dares attach himself to it, like a bat in a tree. This assuredly

was a bold conception, and stamps the

man the extraordinary constructor whom

people already knew him to be. Mr. Bleriot is congratulated upon having

in the matter. Furthermore, a recovery might successfully be effected under the same conditions—which might be said to simulate those of the field at Buc where Bleriot's demonstrations were made. But these are not the conditions to be found at sea.

Whatever is to be used afloat must be adapted to serve its purpose in rough water; to be easily workable in a beam end roll or a heel and toe pitch, or in both. Now one need not look very closely into the Bleriot method of launching an aeroplane from a highly suspended cable, which is swinging laterally through long arc and is rising and falling at the same time, to realize that great practical difficulties confront its use—difficulties which the inevitably attendant wind must accentuate. In this situation Bleriot, of course, would be no worse off than Elyson; both would experience similar trials; for whatever lies against the one holds against the other. Both are fair weather, smooth water devices, and neither seems suitable for the bay of Maine or the Bay of Biscay.

If so little can be said of the practicability of the Bleriot method of launching an aeroplane in rough water, what must be said of its usefulness as an hospitable arrester of the homing aviator and his machine? One need only picture

American Hydroaeroplanes, on Other Hand, Said to Promise to Work Successfully Whenever Flying Can Be Done

## ARE HOISTED ABOARD

a flyer approaching an almost invisible cable end on, at 60 miles an hour; a cable rigged high in the wind upon a ship which is heavily rolling and diving and rising—one need only picture to himself such a situation to dismiss as wholly impracticable this plan of recovering an aeroplane. Catching butterflies with a hand net from a speeding motorcycle were easier, indeed, than threading the eye of Bleriot's needle on the high seas.

The American idea, on the other hand, promises to be entirely practicable in any weather in which flying can be done. The machine can be catapulted into the wind at the end of a roll or pitch, as guns are fired, and given lee water on which to alight when it returns. Thence it can be got aboard like a ship's boat, with cranes, or boom and tackle or any other apparatus at hand.

and interesting. For example, in 1797, replying to an affectionate address from the grand lodge of Massachusetts, he said:

"My attachment to the society of which we are members will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and prosperity of the craft."

Replying to an address from the grand lodge of South Carolina, in 1791, he said: "I recognize with pleasure my relation to the brethren of your society," and "I shall be happy, on every occasion, to evince my regard for the fraternity." In the same letter he said Masonry was "an association whose principles lead to purity of morals, and are beneficial of

the doctrines and principles of Freemasonry, I conceive them to be founded in benevolence, and to be exercised only for the good of mankind. I cannot, therefore, upon this ground, withdraw my approbation from it."

It is because of the nation-wide ap-

peal which Washington made to the

Masons of his own day, reference to

which is contained in this article, that

the Masons of today are preparing to

erect in his honor, in the city where his

Masonic activities were centered, a mem-

orial building which will stand for

many generations, as a visible symbol

of their love and esteem, and not of

theirs only, but that of all the Masons

of the United States—those of the days

that are gone, as well as those of the days

that are yet to come.

In a letter to the officers and members

of St. David's Lodge at Newport, R. I.,

in 1791, he used the following language:

"Being persuaded that a just application

of the principles on which the Ma-

sonic fraternity is founded must pro-

mote private virtue and public pros-

perity, I shall always be happy to ad-

vance the interest of the society, and

the days that are yet to come.

RECEIVER RUNS RAILROAD

WITH A MOTORCAR WHICH

PULLS TWO FREIGHT CARS

and for new bridges. The train is run to suit the patrons. The schedule time for the eight-mile trip is an hour, because the train will stop at any crossroad to pick up passengers.

BOARD TO HONOR

MAYOR MUNROE

Melrose aldermen will tender a dinner tomorrow night to Mayor Oliver B. Munroe at city hall. Former mayors are to be guests.

Tonight the incoming board will hold a caucus to select officers. Alderman Frederick T. Peabody and Alderman William A. Carrie are candidates for the presidency and Victor C. Kirmes is unopposed for reelection as clerk of committees.

Declaring that he believes two terms sufficient and that the honor should be passed along to others, President J. Sidney Hitchins will decline reelection.

SUFFRAGE TO BE

DEBATED JAN. 26

Both sides of the woman suffrage question will be discussed at the debate to be given in Symphony Hall Jan. 26 under the auspices of the Boston Economics Club. The speakers for woman suffrage will be Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, senator of Colorado, and Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House. The negative side of the subject will be presented by Mrs. A. J. George, field secretary of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, and Prof. Ernest Birnbaum of Harvard College.

ASHES TO HELP IN SCHEME FOR PARK

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The town has furnished the town hall with a number of new galvanized ash barrels. Under the direction of the park commissioners, ashes are to be removed from the hall and carted to the Buckman tavern property to fill in the low ground about the tavern, preparatory to the forming of a park. This will mark one of the initial steps towards the creation of a civic center.

WALTHAM TO INSTALL

Waltham, Mass.—Installation of the officers of Waltham Lodge of Old Fellows, Manchester Unity, will take place Jan. 2.

1914

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## FINANCIAL SLUMPS ARE UNNECESSARY, SAYS EXPERT

Economist Declares Superstition Demanding That Depression Follow Prosperity Has Nothing to Support It—Less Speculation, He Says, Would Prevent Declines

## NEW BAROMETERS ARE NEEDED

That superstition has a good deal to do with the so-called financial law which demands that a period of prosperity must be followed by a decline, a depression and then a revival of business activity, has been claimed more than once by economists. They have declared there is no real industrial law demanding any such regular, recurrence of depression, and the more intelligent, the better informed, and the less speculative the business men of the world become, the less will be heard of these relapses from prosperity.

This view of the financial situation finds support in an elaborate analysis of these business cycles made by Wesley Clair Mitchell, the economist. These cycles are by no means uniform, Mr. Mitchell declares, and one should not be misled into thinking so. As a matter of fact, he points out, they differ widely in duration, intensity, in the relative prominence of their various phenomena, and in the sequence of their phases. And in support of this, he gives, among many examples, the wide divergence in time that contemporaneous American cycles have shown; three years from 1890 to 1893; 10 years from 1893 to 1903; and four years from 1903 to 1907.

Man has yet to claim his full mastery of the complicated machinery of money economy, Mr. Mitchell points out, and until he learns such things as how to keep costs from encroaching upon profits and stringency from accumulating in the money markets, how to control the market capitalization of business enterprises, and how to avoid spasmodic expansions and contractions of credits, unchanged prosperity will not be attained. Nevertheless, within the last century, we have made incontestable progress toward mastery over the processes of money economy," he writes. "The tulip mania of Holland, the South sea scheme in England, and the Mississippi bubble in France are no worthy rivals in recent decades. Even the speculative excitement which preceded the crisis of 1873 in the German states and in America has scarcely been equaled since 1890. By a combination of various agencies such as public regulation of the prospectuses of new companies, legislation supported by efficient administration against fraudulent promotion, more rigid requirements on the part of stock exchanges regarding the securities admitted to official lists, more efficient agencies for giving investors information, and more conservative policy on the part of banks towards speculative booms, we have learned to avoid certain of the rashest errors committed by earlier generations."

"Again, from hard experience, European banks have learned methods of controlling a crisis and preventing it from degenerating into a panic. The 'integration of industry' has also done something, though less than is often claimed, toward steady the course of business both by concentrating power in the hands of experienced officials and by moderating the extreme fluctuations in price."

It may readily be assumed from these accomplishments mentioned by Mr. Mitchell, that still greater achievements are at hand in the immediate future. Three promising lines of effort are indicated by him; the reorganization of the American banking system; the use of governmental and railway purchases as a business balance wheel, and the "stabilizing of the dollar." The first of these remedies is now a current issue in the United States, the second and last are not so familiar to the public.

The use of governmental railway purchases to mitigate the severity of depression has been formulated, we are told, most definitely in France and England. In 1907 a French report maintained that it is quite feasible for the great railway systems to distribute their orders for rolling stock, etc., systematically over the full period of business cycles so as to reduce the volume of orders in busy years and increase it in dull years to

their own benefit and that of the public. The same policy for American railways and the United States government has been proposed. The "stabilizing of the dollar" is the plan formed by Prof. Irving Fisher to keep the fluctuations of prices within narrow limits.

To attempt to give an adequate summary of Mr. Mitchell's book would be to repeat it in full, and this is manifestly impossible, since his analysis fills 600 large pages of type, and touch upon nearly every phase of the business cycle. The book offers an analytical description of the complicated processes by which seasons of business prosperity, crisis, depression, and revival come about in the modern world, and is based for the most part upon market reports and statistics on the cycles that have run their course since 1890 in the United States, Germany, England and France. One can hope to indicate only a few of the matters touched upon.

The greater part of Mr. Mitchell's analysis is given over to a description of the business cycle. He first takes the culmination of property which follows the expansion of trade. Then he shows how there accompanies this an accumulation of stresses within the balanced system of business. There is a gradual increase in the cost of doing business. Prime costs rise at rapid rate. The prices of labor rises. And what is more serious, the efficiency of labor decreases, because crews are more numerous than men to fill them.

A second stress is the accumulating tension of the investment and money markets. The supply of funds available

STATE LAW LIBRARY GIVES ATTORNEYS INFORMATION FREE

SALT LAKE CITY—In Utah can be found one of the best reference libraries in the West, says the Desert News. From a mere handful of books gathered in the old territorial days, the library has grown to 15,250 volumes. The library is governed by a board of control composed of the governor of the state, the secretary of state and the three justices of the supreme court.

Since the library was formally established by the territorial Legislature on March 6, 1852, it has steadily grown. Attorneys come to Salt Lake City from all parts of the state to prepare their cases and consult authorities. It is also found to be a study room for law students in the University of Utah.

The rules of the supreme court do not permit persons to carry books from the library. All persons are permitted to visit the library, however, and are entitled to free use of all books. Should any books become damaged, however, the person doing this is held responsible and required to pay for the loss.

In the library are a large variety of text books by the best known authorities in the world. Text books may be found on every subject known to law or its practice.

Reports of decisions of the supreme and appellate courts and of the United States supreme court are found in the state library, as are also the reports of the United States circuit court and the circuit court of appeals.

The important feature of the library together with numerous volumes containing digests of decisions.

In another section of the library may be found the codes, compiled laws and statutes of every state in the Union together with session laws of as many of the states.

The session laws are not all complete and for that reason are not catalogued. The librarian is gathering them as fast as possible, however.

Complete Congressional records are to be found in the library as also a large number of English reports. There is a large number of English common law reports, English digests and statutes, miscellaneous early English treatises and pleases of the crown.

Newton RECITALS PLANNED

NEWTON, Mass.—A recital series will be given at the Eliot Congregational church. The first will be Jan. 21, when Everett Trueett, organist at the church,

represented: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Texas, Colorado, California, Georgia, Iowa, Arizona, Ohio, Washington and the District of Columbia.

Among other countries sending stu-

dents are Canada, Scotland, Greece, Porto Rico, Azores Islands, Mexico, Brazil, Panama, Japan, Labrador, Columbia, Turkey and England.

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D.

# "Little Women" Pleases



# Miss Adams Acts New Play

For perhaps 10 seconds after the curtain rose at the Majestic theater Monday evening the large and expectant audience eagerly took in the details of the March family's "sitting room" and its occupants. A great staircase dominated the room. At the turn of the landing hung the familiar motto, "Count your blessings." There were shelves of battered books everywhere. Rose, bloomed in the great window in the back. By the center table sat demure Meg, sewing. On the other side blonde Amy's curls drooped over her sketching. In the angle of the chimney sat sweet Beth darning a stocking. And sprawled upon the rug was rebellious Jo, scowling and tousled. There were murmurs of pleasure everywhere, and suddenly the theater rang with approving handclapping. Of the success of the stage version of "Little Women" there was no doubt from that moment.

The play was satisfactorily made, on the whole, by Miss Marian DeForest with the assistance of Miss Jessie Bonstelle, an actress and producer of long experience, and staged nearly two years ago for the first time by William Brady. Since then it has been played almost everywhere else except Boston, and at present is being acted by four companies. That seen at the Majestic theater contains several players of talent and all enter sympathetically into the atmosphere of the story. The cast:

Mr. March ..... Lynn Hammond  
Mrs. March ..... Gertrude Berkely  
Meg ..... Margaret Prussing  
Jo ..... Marie Pavey  
Beth ..... Madeline Moore  
Amy ..... Beverly West  
Aunt March ..... Mrs. E. A. Eberle  
Mr. Lawrence ..... Carson Daverton  
Laurie ..... Robert Adams  
Professor Bhaer ..... Carl Sauermaier  
John Brook ..... Henry Hall  
Hannah Mullett ..... Julia Varney

The play opens with a discussion of the lack of resources in the March family, in view of the coming holiday season. "Marmee" is giving all her time to the work of sewing for the men away at war, and the girls must practise the strictest economies. Meg queens it a little over her juniors, and turns the topic to Jo's thrilling tragedy, "The Witch's Curse." Forthwith they have a rehearsal, with Jo storming about as hero and villain, Amy simpering through the part of the heroine, Meg quavering as the witch, and Beth so absorbed that she toasts one of Marmee's slippers over the fire.

Marmee comes and the girls gather round her in a pretty group. The doorbell tinkles, and Jo makes a flying exit up the staircase as John Brook comes on a neighborly errand. As he goes out he exchanges tender glances with Meg. This is one of the most charming moments in the play, and most delicately was it visualized by the sweetness of Miss Prussing and the quiet distinction of Mr. Hall. Meantime Laurie has hurried himself into the house and into the hearts of the audience, so captivating was Mr. Adams as the boyish neighbor.

Faithful Hannah patters through the room now and again, finally bringing a telegram from Washington which causes Mrs. March to decide to go to Mr. March at once. Since there is little ready money Mrs. March swallows her pride and sends word to rich Aunt March. The thought of the father in Washington puts all the girls in a helpful mood. Amy forgets her airs and runs over to Mr. Laurence's. Jo slips out mysteriously. Mr. Laurence comes and bestows many comforts upon Mrs. March for the journey, offers his companionship and otherwise faithfully pictures the hearty, chivalrous old square.

Aunt March (played with delightful acidity by Mrs. Eberle) comes in, and after lecturing Mrs. March, as usual, departs, giving her \$75 just as she goes. Jo comes in, her hair cropped, with \$25 for her mother. There is brief mourning over Jo's sacrifice, then the sleigh comes to take the mother to the station. The curtain falls with Jo sniffing over her lost hair, and Hannah asking between snuffles, "Will you have hash or fish balls for breakfast, girls?"

In the same ingenious manner that many confused incidents have been compressed and dovetailed into this first act, the play proceeds, bringing all the best-loved episodes of "Little Women" and many in "Little Men" upon the stage.

In the second act Jo learns of John's affection for Meg and is so furious she has difficulty in sticking to her writing. The much abused center table seems more wobbly than ever as she slams her writing pad upon it, and the tattered fringe of the cloth waves wildly. She is quickly made happy, however, by Laurie's news that her first story has been printed as he comes in waving the "Spread Eagle" in one hand and a \$50 check in the other.

Only Meg's affair distresses Jo now. And very real did Miss Pavey make Jo's temperamental eccentricities. Shining through all the tomboy behavior Miss Pavey showed a steady sense of the womanliness that makes this character the best loved and most human character in Miss Alcott's book. Meg assures Jo that she intends to treat Mr. Brook with cool dignity if he should propose to her, but her resolution evaporates when he comes knocking at the door. Still she has enough self-control to keep him at his distance and quite disheartens him by the time that Aunt March hustles in, a fearsome spectacle in her severe corkscrew curls, brocaded velvet cape and thumping cane.

Meg, indignant, rejects Aunt March's advice to make a rich match, and so successfully defends "her John" that when the aunt goes in a huff Meg accepts John. Meantime Laurie has carried a hint upstairs to Jo of the sentimental doings, but Jo is unconvinced. Jo and Laurie steal down and discover Meg and

## MAUDE ADAMS' NEW COMEDY

Miss Maude Adams appeared in Springfield Monday evening for the first time in her own comedy, "The Legend of Leonora," by Sir James M. Barrie, played in London this season as "The Adored One." The play in its original form was in three acts. For America there has been added a fourth act. The cast:

Justice Grimlyke ..... Arthur Lewis  
Sir Roderick Peripety ..... Morton Selten  
Capt. Rattray, R. N. ..... Aubrey Smith  
Mr. Tovey ..... Fred Tyler  
Mr. Lebette ..... A. Peyton Carter  
Railway guard ..... Byron Silvers  
Foreman of jury ..... Arthur Fitzgerald  
Juryman ..... Wallace Jackson  
Juryman ..... James L. Garhart  
Messenger ..... Edwin Wilson  
Clerk ..... Willard Barton  
Usher ..... Stafford Windsor  
Policeman ..... George B. Hubbard  
Leonora ..... Maude Adams  
Lady Peripety ..... Elise Clarendon  
Mrs. Tovey ..... Leonore Chippendale  
Maid ..... Mary Murry

Miss Adams played a mother who was all mother, in that she pushed a man out of a railway carriage because he refused to close the window. Upon this fantastic premise Barrie has written what is generally credited as a satire on current feminist tendencies, showing how the adorable feminine sways the thoughts of men as effectively in this "woman's day" as it ever did, though it works in new ways its wonders to perform.

The particular feminine swaying in this case takes the form of winning Leonora's freedom from the charge of homicide, although she tells the whole story in court. This same theme has been handled in several French plays, though the treatment was more along social lines than in the vein of fantasy.

In commenting on the play the Springfield Republican says Leonora is quite unconcerned about the affair in the railway carriage. It does not appear to her that the effect of Beth's passing is esthetically ruined. This is probably the only instance in the play where an incident is inflated out of the proportion Miss Alcott gave it. Persons who make a luxury of woe may enjoy this scene but for those who have been touched by experiences of the sort there can be only regret that Beth's participation in the visible scenes of the third act were not cut down at least two thirds. A daring contrast is secured by the sound of Meg's singing of a lullaby at the time when Beth's parents and Jo are hovering in the silent chamber in another part of the house. The act closes with Laurie offering comfort to Amy and sounding a cheerful note of hope as he hears Beth's robin warbling outside the window.

The last act passes in the orchard, and winds up all the loose ends. Rome has taken the conceit out of Amy and she now gladly accepts Laurie's offer of marriage, after Laurie in a scene that is twice too long tells Jo he now knows that she was right. Jo and the professor are gathered together tomorrow evening for an entertainment which the house committee, headed by Dr. Theodore C. Beebe, is preparing.

The Puritan Club met to consider the building of a clubhouse on the site of the present building. It was the adjourned session of the annual meeting which was held Dec. 8. Committees which had been at work a number of weeks on the clubhouse question reported in favor of building, and their reports were accepted.

The reports were accompanied with plans for a seven-story building, providing for all the needs of the members. A special committee of six members was appointed to take care of the financial end of the proposition, and the session of the meeting last night was ordered to hear the report of this committee. After the submitting of the report it was decided by vote to consolidate.

A statement was given out that the club accepted the report and recommendations of the governing board, which is composed of James H. Barry, George Burroughs, Albert Green Duncan, Conrad J. Rueter, Leslie Hastings and Raymond L. Whitman.

The Puritan Club was organized about 30 years ago.

## NEW INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS TOURS DISTRICT

Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, who has just been inducted into office as supervising inspector of steam vessels in the fifth United States district, is making an inspection trip over his district today in company with Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant supervising inspector at Washington. They left Boston for Portland, Me., Monday night and will return in a few days.

Mr. Hoover administered the oath of office to Captain O'Donnell Monday, after which the new supervising inspector was presented to his assistants.

Capt. Horace Crowell is announced as the new commander of the Metropolitan line steamer H. F. Dimock, of which Captain O'Donnell was master until her last trip here Sunday.

The last act, entirely superfluous, as far as the theme of the play is concerned, discloses Leonora at home in the nursery. She hopes that they will complete the trial in time for her to go home by the 6:30 train. They are disposed to do their best. She smiles at the judge, talks about garden soils with the jurymen, and, at inopportune moments, endeavors to blurt out the truth as to what happened in the railway coach. This she does do at last, but only after her lawyer, who is none other than Captain Rattray, the judge, the jurors, the witnesses, a friendly solicitor and even the prosecuting attorney have done their best to prove that Leonora could not possibly have committed the deed.

Then, after two acts of the most impossible travesty, and travesty that is always keenly amusing, if not exquisitely amusing, Leonora lays aside her knitting cheerfully to sit with the jury in their deliberations. She is, of course, acquitted, amid the congratulations of all concerned, and the trial is concluded. You have had all the fun of "Trial by Jury" over again, with a new twist to the satire.

The last act, entirely superfluous, as far as the theme of the play is concerned, discloses Leonora at home in the nursery. She is sitting on a rocking-horse, which has been mended, and which needs to be tested. Captain Rattray arrives, and assists her in the test by contributing his weight. He mentions a garden, the familiar passage beginning, "A garden is a lovesome thing." There is talk about Leonora's first husband, and the loyalty to which he is still entitled, but Leonora slowly capitulates.

Mr. Barrie's comedy raises a number of questions that cannot be considered here. First, of course, is the question whether homicide may properly become the "material for a joke." Certainly on general principles, one would answer no. But Barrie is as full of power to overrule valid objections as Leonora herself is. The audience last night was not disposed to consider this matter critically. What the audience did not seem to enjoy particularly was the burlesque of the trial at the Old Bailey.

The first act went to an accompaniment of continuous laughter, but the trial, much of which is undoubtedly commonplace folly, rather missed fire, though there seemed to be no reason for its doing so. The last act was found thoroughly pleasant, if neither here nor there.

Miss Adams on the whole has in Leo-

nora one of her best parts. In the scenes in the courtroom there are moments of an intense naturalness that gives the point to Barrie's burlesque. The actress' personal appeal is the more winning because she is so often content to let the part play itself.

The other players are generally successful. An actor of Mr. Smith's accomplishments is able to make much of such a part as Captain Rattray. Mr. Lewis is good as the judge.

## OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Miss Eleanor Gordon is the featured player at B. F. Keith's this week, appearing in a condensed version of the comedy called "Sham," which she acted last

summer with her own stock company in Boston. Miss Gordon appeared as the heroine who lived on her wits until a sincere affection awakened the best in her, and succeeded in portraying well the varying moods, laying stress most on the pathetic appeal. LeRoy Clemens and others of talent provided good support.

Others who appeared are Charlie Case, story teller; Lewis and Dody, character clown; Chadwick trio, rural comedy; James and Diamond, comedians; Sprague and McNeese, expert roller skaters; Lester, singer and impersonator; Alpine troupe, wire walkers.

This is the last week of "The Lady of the Slipper" at the Colonial and of "The Red Canary" at the Tremont. Next Mon-

day Miss Ethel Barrymore comes to the Tremont in "Tante."

Charles W. Furlong will lecture on "Chili, the Straits of Magellan and the Fuegan Archipelago," tomorrow evening at Tremont Temple. This evening, Miss Mildred Champain in "The Making of a Home."

**"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"**

A dramatization of Lord Bulwer Lytton's famous novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii," is being presented this week in moving pictures at Tremont Temple.

This picture, which is in eight parts and takes two and one half hours to exhibit,

is shown for the first time here.

Two hundred and sixty separate scenes, in which 10,000 persons are said to take

part, go to make it realistic and vivid.

The scenes depicting the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius are startling, and every point is carried out carefully. The principal parts of the cast are acted by people well fitted for them, and even the minor parts are exceptionally well taken. Glauces, a young Athenian, is in love with Ione, the most beautiful woman in Pompeii. Arbaces, an Egyptian high priest, also loves her, but is repelled. Nydia, the daughter of a king, sells flowers for her master, and is bought by Glauces. She faithfully guards her new master and Ione against the attacks of Arbaces and others, and when the volcano breaks into action leads the two to the seashore and safety. The picture will be shown twice daily.

## PURITAN AND ART CLUBS ARE TO CONSOLIDATE

First-Named Association Agrees by Vote to a Merger and Will Sell Its Property at Beacon and Spruce Streets

## FAREWELL PLANNED

Consolidation of the Puritan Club and the Boston Art Club will go into effect about Jan. 1. By the terms of an agreement accepted by the former last evening its members will become lay members of the latter and will have all the facilities of the art club at its command. The real estate owned by the Puritan Club at 50 Beacon street and 4 Spruce street, said to be valued at \$125,000, is to be sold.

To mark the leaving-taking of the building of the members of the Puritan Club are to gather there tomorrow evening for an entertainment which the house committee, headed by Dr. Theodore C. Beebe, is preparing.

The Puritan Club met to consider the building of a clubhouse on the site of the present building. It was the adjourned session of the annual meeting which was held Dec. 8. Committees which had been at work a number of weeks on the clubhouse question reported in favor of building, and their reports were accepted.

The reports were accompanied with plans for a seven-story building, providing for all the needs of the members.

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## LABOR BILLS ARE FILED

Extension of the civil service to all persons in the employ of the 14 counties of Massachusetts is provided for in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today by Erson B. Barlow of Lowell, one of the Middlesex county commissioners. Mr. Barlow formerly served in both branches of the Legislature.

On petition of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the following bills have been filed with the clerk of the House:

By Representative Charles S. Lawler of Boston, that drawtenders and their assistants be included in the retirement fund for city of Boston laborers.

By Representative John R. Tilden of Malden, to provide for a reorganization of the board of health, to consist of five members, one to be a sanitary engineer and one a labor representative.

By Representative Chauncey Pepin of Salem, that the members of the board of prison commissioners, not under salary, be paid \$1000 a year each, and expenses while engaged in performance of official duties.

By Representative Timothy J. Ahearn of Boston, to increase the number of inspectors of the state board of labor and industries from 24 to 50. Other bills filed include:

By Representative Lawler, to make Saturday a half holiday for laborers, workmen, and mechanics in state employ.

By Representative Michael B. Kenny of Boston to constitute the state treasurer, attorney-general and auditor a board governing mothers' pensions.

Representative John C. Mahoney of Worcester has filed a bill to provide half-pension for laborers retired from the employ of a city or town, based on the last year of his employment, such pension not to exceed \$360 per year.

The petition of Arthur L. Spring was presented by Representative Herbert A. Wilson, of Boston, to provide that the taking of gravel and sand from beaches and shores shall be regulated by the harbor and land commissioners.

**DR. TOMBO MAY HEAD COLLEGE**

**N. Y.—Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of the German department at Columbia University, is again mentioned as head of the College of the City of New York, succeeding Dr. John H. Finley, who resigned to become commissioner of education.**

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summer with her own stock company in Boston. Miss Gordon appeared as the heroine who lived on her wits until a sincere affection awakened the best in her, and succeeded in portraying well the varying moods, laying stress most on the pathetic appeal. LeRoy Clemens and others of talent provided good support.

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# Names Link Places Across Sea

Municipality on River Dee, With Quaint Houses, Cathedral and Well-Preserved City Walls, Is Appealing in Historic Charm

## WATER CROWDS GAY

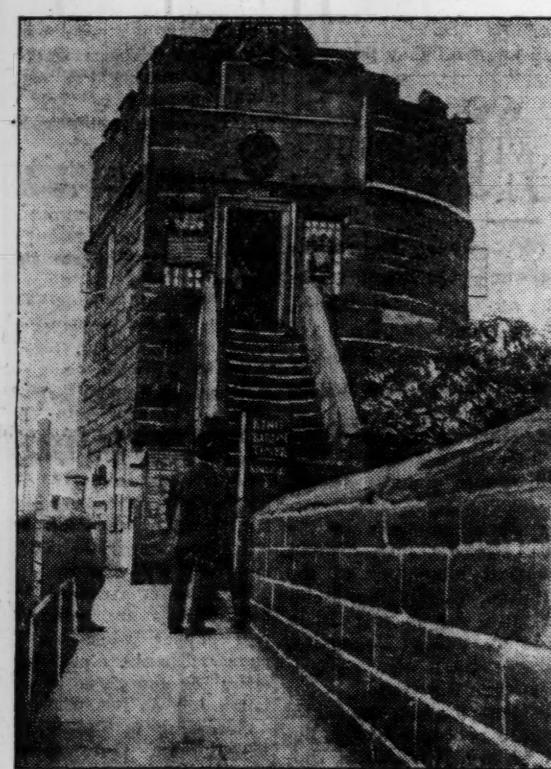
(Special to the Monitor)  
CHESTER, Eng.—Gray old Chester with its call of the past, its picturesqueness, its timbered houses, its pleasant surroundings, is a place beloved of the tourist. The sun shines fair on the historic old city, bringing out the delicate tints of the summer leafage which environs it, and the Dee glances with a thousand rippling lights from afar as it flows softly between its green banks.

The first attraction is the cathedral, with its gray towers crowning the city. It is built on the site of the Roman temple of Apollo, pulled down when Christianity was introduced. The abbey and monastery of St. Werburgh's, erected in its stead, became the cathedral after the reformation. Wide shafts of light fall slantwise with a soft radiance through stained glass windows, which glow like gorgeous frescoes set within deep embrasures of gray stone. Of rare and singular beauty are the Gothic spires of the choir stalls, the towering arches and flowing curves wrought with delicate grace; the mosaic, comprised of all the woods mentioned in the Bible, the finely carved old oak, the quaintly dimmed and arched roof, filled with vague and tremulous shadows which come and go.

And now we make our way to the city walls, at once the pride and glory of Chester. They are the only perfect specimen of ancient Roman fortification now to be seen in England. Extending round the city about a distance of two miles, it makes a pleasant promenade from which one can get a glimpse



New York Summer School of Arts in New England town



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

King Charles Tower where monarch saw his army defeated

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. J. P. Ryan, sixth cavalry, and Capt. W. H. Goodale, retired, to W. Reed hospital for examination.

Capt. J. G. Langdon, fourth field artillery, to join his regiment.

Maj. W. J. Hawkins, ordnance department, on board for testing rifled cannon, vice Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hoffer.

Second Lieut. D. C. Cordiner, coast artillery corps, forty-seventh company, to unassigned list.

Maj. J. S. Wilson, medical corps, return to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., after completed duty at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leaves—Second Lieut. T. J. Christian, seventh cavalry, 1 month; Second Lieut. F. J. Torney, coast artillery corps, 1 month; First Lieut. J. V. Kuznik, fourth cavalry, transferred to seventh cavalry, 1 month; Capt. G. Cushman, eleventh cavalry, 3 months.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. J. H. Towers, Lieuts. (junior grade) R. C. Saufley, V. D. Herbst, P. N. L. Bellinger and J. M. Murray, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Cumberland.

Lieut. (junior grade) N. W. Pickering, detached the Georgia, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., in connection with crew of the Texas and on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. G. Allen, to bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Ensign G. de C. Chevalier, M. L. Stoltz and W. D. Le Mont, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Cumberland.

Ensign Garnet Hulings, detached the Utah, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., in connection with crew of the Texas and on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Surgeon C. N. Fiske, detached the Utah, to home; wait orders.

Surgeon J. M. Brister, detached the South Carolina, to the Utah.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Mann, detached naval recruiting station, Dallas, Tex., to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. D. Halleck, detached receiving ship, Mare

Island, Cal., to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surgeon Allen Stuart, detached the Vermont, to the South Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Bostwick, medical reserve corps, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to naval recruiting station, Dallas, Tex.

Paymaster's Clerk J. E. Reed, appointment revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk T. S. Coulbourne, appointed, to the New York.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. Thomas, appointed, to the New York as clerk to general storekeeper.

Movements of Vessels

The Ozark arrived at Norfolk yard.

The Chester arrived at Veracruz.

The Brutus, from Norfolk to Portmouth, N. H.

The South Dakota, from Tiburon, Cal., to Bremerton.

The Nanshan arrived at San Diego.

The Glacier arrived at Mazatlan.

The Cincinnati and the Galveston arrived at Cebu, P. I.

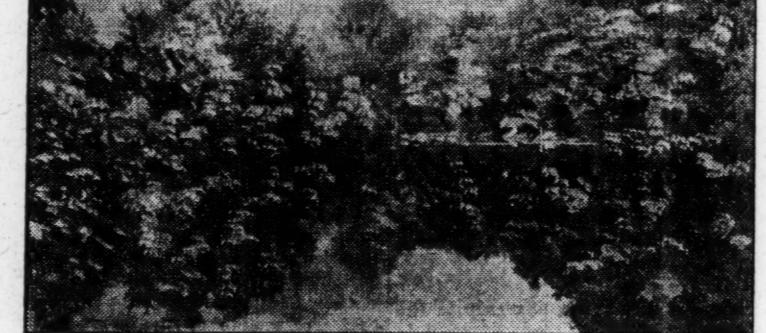
The Yorktown will leave San Diego about Jan. 2 for west coast of Mexico as relief of the Annapolis. Upon arrival of the Yorktown the Annapolis will proceed to San Diego.

**PHI GAMMA DELTA MEMBERS MEET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the annual convention of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity here Monday 400 delegates, representing 15,000 members, attended the opening session.

Resolutions will be presented which will, if adopted, make all members of high school fraternities ineligible to membership in the Phi Gamma Delta. Delegates also planned a campaign to assist school authorities and state legislators in remedial measures.

**LOS ANGELES BAPTISTS TO MEET**  
LOS ANGELES—The Baptist Young People's societies of Los Angeles county will hold their convention in Temple church on the evening of Jan. 6, says the Express. It is expected there will be at least 500 delegates present.



Foliage reflected in Chester mill pond makes attractive picture

## TEN BILLION DOLLAR CROP IN THE UNITED STATES IS 1913 PRODUCTION RECORD

WASHINGTON—Crop production of 1913 in the United States is placed in a government estimate at \$10,000,000,000 and the estimator calculates that this gave a cash income of \$5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000 American farms.

Attention is called by the department from consideration of the bounteous crop to a study of marketing conditions to explain a continuance of high costs to the people who use the products. Although the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910, the department believes reforms will be necessary in marketing systems before a lower cost of living will result.

The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1899; more than \$1,000,000,000 more than in 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops it is estimated that 52 per cent will remain on farms where they are produced and that 20 per cent of the stock production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the department of agriculture at \$5,847,000,000. "Had the total production in 1913 equalled or exceeded the 1912 production," says the report, "it seems prob-

Chester, Mass., Named for Town Over Sea, Is Beautiful and Peaceful Spot Among Hills That Is Loved by Artists

## FOLIAGE IS LUXURANT

CHESTER, Mass.—Searching for a countryside at once picturesque, colorful and hospitable, it was this town that the officials of the New York School of Arts chose as the site of their summer classes a few years ago, and its billowing blue hills, deep forests, and open farm lands have served since to inspire



Main street, looking eastward, in Bay state community

of the surrounding country. At regular intervals it is set with battlements and towers, each of which has a history. King Charles tower is probably the best known, as it was from this point of vantage the King witnessed the defeat of his army on Rowton moor in September, 1645.

Interesting relics abound, amongst them being the first printing press and Stevenson's first model engine. From the walls also you gain a view of Chester's famous racecourse, that beautiful sweep of level emerald turf known as the Roodee.

The streets of Chester, with the quaint houses picturesquely timbered in black and white and the old-world "rows," have a fine flavor of antiquity and a great deal of charm. It would seem only right to see a three-cornered hat and powdered periuke in attendance upon powder and patches, as one saunters through the rows, the old promenade whispering of the past. Stanley palace, Bishop Lloyds, the Leche house, and God's Providence house are the chief houses of distinction and should not be missed.

Passing through the quiet streets and the pretty Grosvenor park we reach the

brush of many a promising novice in art.

It is a site that may well attract the attention of resort seekers and artists alike. Nestling in the bottom of a great bowl formed by the encompassing hills, in summer months the town is almost lost in a mass of foliage. Its winding roads and streets, heavily arched with maples and elms, seem but much frequented wood lands. The smiling meadows about the farms appear to have been but just wrested from the growth of the woods, while the mountainsides, with their tumbling streams and steep ravines, still hint at the forest primeval.

When the first little community was formed here in 1705 it was given the name of Murrayfield, in honor of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, but a score of years after this was changed to Chester, after Chester, England.

Today the town divides its attention between its summer visitors and its modest industries. The summer art school has put up a large school building here, and for three months in the year the sight of groups of young students, equipped with easels and paint boxes, and starting out for favorite nooks and corners of the surrounding country, is a familiar one to the townsfolk. There are as well a number of pleasant inns here much favored by summer boarders, and a prosperous little country club consisting largely of New York men.

From the adjacent mountainsides a goodly amount of emery is dug out every year, and this product serves to keep a small group of mills busy the year around turning out emery paper and cloth and emery wheels. The unusually large variety of rock, hornblende, chrome irons and the like here have often attracted mineralogists and geologists.

solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

BRIEF FILED IN GOMPERS CASE OF COURT CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON—Whether Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, must go to jail for alleged contempt of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, depends largely on the strength of a brief filed with the supreme court of the United States, by Alton B. Parker, Jackson H. Ralston and William E. Richardson.

The contempt sentence arose out of the injunction of the district supreme court against boycotting the Bucks Stove & Range Company. The district court of appeals reduced the sentence imposed by the trial court from one year to 30 days. It also reduced jail sentences of John Mitchell former member of the American Federation of Labor executive council, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to fines of \$500 each.

Oral arguments as to the validity of all sentences will be made about Jan. 5.

WEST PANAMA CANAL

By S.S. "GROSSE KURFUEST" JAN. 14, FEB. 12, MAR. 19 \$250 AND UP, according to steamer ARABIA, Jan. 18. CYMRIC, Feb. 6. Sailings every Wednesday.

To the Canals and Caribbean! Travellers Checks Good All Over OELRICHS & CO. General Agents 53-55 State St. Boston

Bremen direct. One cabin (II). One cabin (I) Wednesdays. SAILING THE MEDITERRANEAN

Princess Irene Thursday, Jan. 8. Berlin Through rates from New York to South America via Europe. Egypt, Suez and the Far East. Independent travel.

Around the World, \$652.30 First class throughout. Three winter cruises to WEST PANAMA CANAL

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# Hope for a Treaty With Nicaragua Is Felt at Capital

## MOTIVES REVEALED

Many Who Are Taking Stand Against Fulfilment of Agreement Are Said to Be Those Seeking Profit by Revolutions

WASHINGTON—The presence in this city of several widely known Central Americans for the purpose of opposing ratification of the pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, is not taken by officials here as meaning that the treaty will be defeated. The agitators, it is pointed out, are all members of the "outs" in their respective countries, and presumably are anxious for the time to come when they will be counted among the "ins." If the treaty with Nicaragua should be ratified, the United States would be brought into closer touch with Central American affairs, and with a base in Panama, and another in Nicaragua, it would be comparatively easy for it to preserve peace and stable government in the whole of the isthmian territory. This is said, is what some of the "outs" do not want. Stable government would mean the stopping of revolution and the fading away of hopes of future conquest and exploitation.

All of the "outs" in Central America, it is said by those who are well informed, are hostile to the Nicaraguan treaty, the "outs" meaning the political party in each country which is in the minority at the present moment. On top of this opposition comes that of a good many of the "ins." The people of Nicaragua and their government favor the treaty but in nearly every one of the other countries it is opposed.

Salvador and Costa Rica oppose it more or less openly. Guatemala and Honduras are also expected to oppose it, but more secretly. The official objection of Costa Rica is that the ratification of the treaty would establish what virtually would be an American protectorate over Nicaragua, and therefore interferes with the formation, at some future period, of the much discussed United States of Central America.

Honduras and Salvador oppose the treaty, officially, because they say they have land and water rights which would be embraced within the proposed Nicaraguan grant, these rights being located in and on Fonseca bay.

Another official objection urged by Costa Rica has to do with the San Juan river, which forms part of the boundary between that country and Nicaragua. Costa Rica claims that the plan to make this river a part of the proposed canal would infringe upon its rights.

Whether the Nicaraguan treaty will be ratified is not yet known. President Wilson has not yet made it a part of his administration policy, nor given it a great deal of attention. Should he favor it, and ask the Senate to ratify, it is generally believed that there would be acquiescence, a sufficient number of Republicans voting with the Democrats to insure the necessary two thirds. In all probability, the President will outline his policy on that question soon after Congress has reconvened.

## UNIFORM RATES DECLARED TO BE NOT PRACTICAL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Balthasar H. Meyer of the interstate commerce commission said in an address to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Economic Association on Monday, that a uniform rate scale for all railroads in this country is not a practically possible thing nor is it necessarily desirable.

Government ownership was referred to by Mr. Meyer as the possible final outcome of increasing government regulation. Even that, he said, would not put an end to rate problems.

Mr. Meyer said he wished it understood he was speaking as a rate expert and not as a government official.

## CEREAL COMPANY BONDHOLDERS SUED

CHICAGO—A suit for \$10,000,000 against the Quaker Oats Company, its directors and the directors of the Great Western Cereal Company was filed in the United States district court here Monday by receivers of the cereal company. The suit was the result of the sale of the trade names and principal properties of the cereal company to the Quaker Oats Company June 23, 1911.

It is averred that \$1,000,000, realized by the sale, was taken by the holders of \$1,000,000 of the cereal company's bonds, leaving the holders of \$3,000,000 worth of stock only the name of the company and minor property as assets.

## NAVY SAVES MONEY BY FEEDING MEN

WASHINGTON—By adopting the system of feeding sailors in transit by rail out of the navy commissary instead of by contract with the Pullman Company as heretofore the navy department has discovered that it can reduce the cost per day per man from \$1.50 to 44 cents.

When 150 recruits were transferred from the north Chicago training station to Seattle this month the new plan was tried. Food from the commissary at the Chicago station was put aboard and served in kitchen tourist cars furnished by the Pullman Company. The plan saved several hundred dollars on the trip.

## SCRAMBLE FOR WILSON GOLF CLUBS ENLIVENS CADDIES' DAY

When His Auto Rolls Into Sight Competition Breaks Out and Is Only Restrained by Secret Service Warning That Turns Must Be Taken or None Could Serve

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—Every boy probably does not wish to be President, even though the job is dangled before him in many instances; but any boy who has a spark of patriotism would scramble to carry the President's golf sticks.

Down at the golf links in Gulfport the caddies are showing the same eagerness to serve the chief executive as the lad at the ball park exhibits when he has the remotest chance to carry Frank Baker's bat, or wear Honus Wagner's glove for a minute.

Monday the President himself had to step in and warn off the combatants.

As soon as the Wilson automobile rolled into the golf grounds a half dozen youngsters—all the caddies within sprinting distance—jumped upon the running board and engaged in a free-for-all fight for possession of the clubs.

Laughing heartily the President leaned

out and separated the scramblers; while one of the secret service men told the lad that if they didn't behave and take things in turn each day they would not be permitted to caddy for Mr. Wilson at all. A trace was declared at once.

The boy who was finally selected to go the rounds with the chief executive and Dr. Cary T. Grayson saw an unusual sight.

The President defeated Dr. Grayson. They played the whole 18 holes and the chief executive's golf showed marked improvement. He made some of the holes under bogey.

### SENATORS DISCUSS CURRENCY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Senator John W. Weeks (Republican) of Massachusetts and Senator H. F. Hollis (Democrat) of New Hampshire spoke on the new currency law to state bankers at the Economic Club last night.

## CALUMET INQUIRY SEEKS TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY

CALUMET, Mich.—Official inquiry by local authorities into the cause of the panic in Italian hall is directed again today to attempts to establish the identity of the person who started the alarm. The facts fairly well established were that a member of the audience raised the cry, that there was no actual fire in the hall and that the doors were open and the stairway clear when the panic started.

WASHINGTON—Congressional opinion as evidenced at the informal conference between members of the House rules committee indicated that no federal question was involved in the Calumet copper mine strike, hence no reason for a federal investigation.

The labor department is advised that Solicitor J. B. Deneomore has gone to Calumet on a conciliatory mission.

### FEDERAL RADIUM LANDS FAVORED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane of the interior department Monday announced that he is in favor of the government taking over public land believed to contain radium.

## MAN WHO TRIES TO HELP THEM WINS MEXICANS

Reflection Aroused by Villa's Alleged Words Shows Outsiders Who Bring What They Lack Are Welcomed by Peons

### SPANIARDS DISCUSSED

EL PASO, Tex.—What seems to be one of the most startling phrases ever dropped from any Mexican's lips is that attributed to General Villa, when after his occupancy of Chihuahua, he is said to have addressed the Spaniards in these words: "The Spaniards hereafter will not be allowed to govern Mexico."

So far as known only one Mexican writer has expressed a similar proposition: "The independence of Mexico has not been consummated," which makes Villa's statement all the more surprising. It came as the condensation of a thought about a long-felt impression which found its definite formula for literary expression in the present day.

The meaning of the expulsion of the Spanish subjects, contrasted with the attentions and friendliness shown by the Villistas to the Americans, is a two fold one. The rebels are particularly satisfied because the United States denied recognition to the usurper, President Wilson's fidelity to the social attitude of supporting first that which is really first in the domain of morals in face of the strongly entrenched concept of "practical" standards, is securing for the United States a respect which in due time will bear the fruit of material compensation.

The peons cannot help remembering the suffering of their ancestors caused by the cruelty of the conquerors, not because of any characteristic of the Mexicans themselves, but because they had not enjoyed a respite for a century. Wrongs of another nature by other outsiders have been forgiven, though not forgotten. The subjects of the Castilian crown cannot help to close and heal the wound inflicted in the national feeling, because they are every day in closer contact with the plain people than any other strangers; and so the downtrodden have not an opportunity to forgive and forget, although the excuse is frequently presented that "It was a crime of the times and not of Spain." Yet an excuse is not a remedy.

All human motives can be reduced to friendship, interest and fear. An enemy to the Villistas might suppose they are considerate to the Americans for their tolerance in the smuggling of ammunition and by fear of intervention, bringing to the support of that belief the behavior of Salazar against the Mormon colonies. A sympathizer could take another view—that the Constitutionalists are the unlooked for natural allies of President Wilson, with a common aim, and unconsciously a feeling of friendship has been originated on the part of the northern belligerents toward their neighbors. Fear is out of the question. The Mormon persecution is not to be explained as anti-American feeling, but only as the outcome of the dire need of cartridges which the colonists had and the Oroquiztas could not get at the time from other source.

From certain facts the philosophy of history draws its conclusions which may injure individuals or even nations, but humanity as a whole gains by the illuminating operation of the truth.

By constant contrast and unavoidable comparison between Spaniards and Americans, the peons, though perhaps incapable of reaching a definite generalization, are perfectly aware of the fact that irrespective of treatment and salary, both classes become their masters, but one deprives them of what they have while the other brings to them what they lack.

The "gachupines" undertake work which the people are engaged in, crowding them away. So the Mexicans feel instantly the competition and consider the newcomers as retarders of progress. The "gringos" practically do not compete with anybody. Their undertakings are of such type that the benefit they afford to the community is immediately noticeable. Consequently if the "griegos" are not welcomed they are not received with a reticent attitude which sometimes is equivalent to a "who has called you in?"

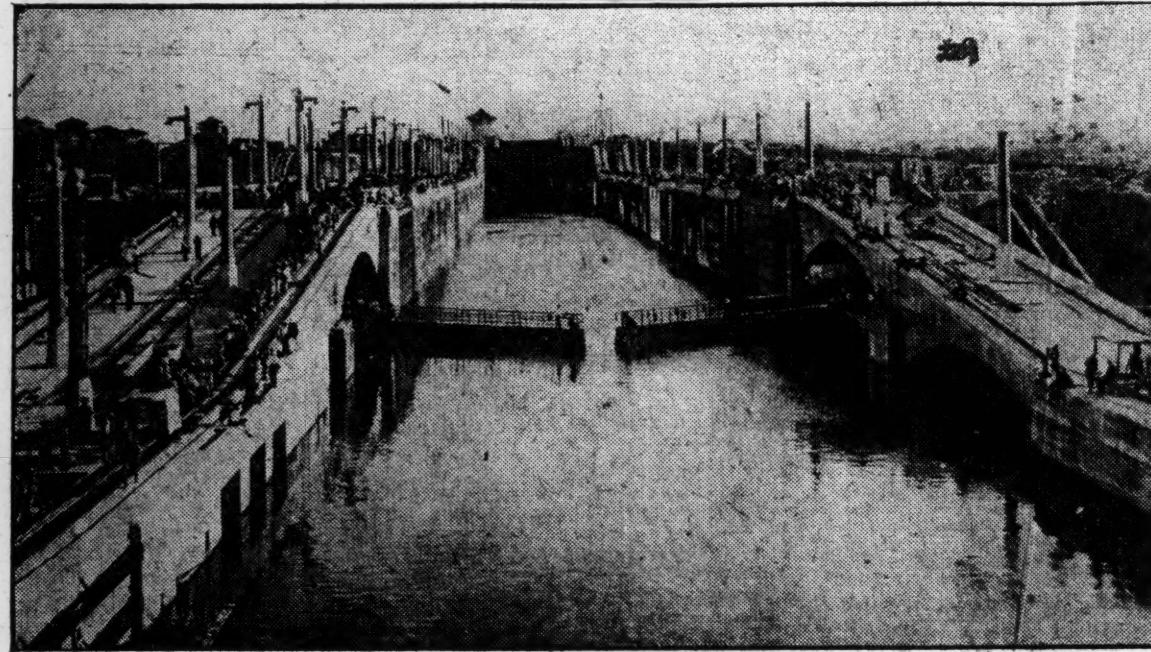
The Spaniards who go into Mexico are bull-fighters, priests, mothers of charity, grocers, clerks, cooks, stationery dealers, and adventurers.

The Americans who go into Mexico are investors, mining engineers, railroadmen, electricians, planters and missionaries opening philanthropic institutions and schools everywhere.

It will be enough to mention the Palermo College (Methodist) and the Colegio Chihuahuense (Congregationalist) in Chihuahua, the Instituto Lorenz (Methodist) in Monterrey, the Colegio Ingles (Methodist), Colegio Presbiteriano and the Instituto Madre (Baptist) in Saltillo, the Instituto Methodist in San Luis Potosi, the International College in Guadalajara and the Universidad Metropolitana in Puebla.

Acting upon the Governor's advice the Philippine Legislature has introduced administrative changes resulting in the saving of several million pesos in the government expenses as well as in increased efficiency.

## SWINGING OPEN THE CANAL'S GATES



(Photo by Clinchinst, Washington, D. C.)

First lift of Gatun locks on Atlantic side, showing lower guards in operation

## 15 NATIONS TO SHOW ARMIES AT 1915 FAIR

Governments Tentatively Accept Invitation From the United States to Participate in Big Military Tourney at San Francisco

### MILITIA TAKES PART

SAN FRANCISCO—Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray U. S. A., has announced the tentative acceptance by 15 nations of the invitation of the war department for the participation of troops in the greatest international military tournament of the world's history to be held at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

This will be the first instance of the assembling of the troops of more than three nations in times of peace, and the only precedent for rules of conduct and discipline will be found in the regulations of the army of the allies, which assembled at Peking, at the time of the Boxer war, says the Examiner.

The troops which will participate in the exercises will be from England, France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Australia.

They will be augmented by the sixth, sixteenth and twelfth regiments of the United States infantry, stationed at the Presidio, other troops not yet selected and many regiments of the national guard.

General Murray and Maj. S. A. Cloman, U. S. A., are at work on plans for the tournament, the care of the troops and various other details. Major Cloman is chief of the military bureau of the exposition.

General Murray has proposed to the war department that the adjacent forts be thrown open to the public, and that every effort be made to make the encampment not only a magnificent spectacle, but a great educational exhibition of military efficiency. It is also probable that big gun and sub-caliber practice will be held by the coast artillerymen daily.

The importance of aviation in military maneuvers, made notable by the recent remarkable development of flying, will receive recognition in a great military aviation meet, in which the fighting aircraft of all nations will be seen in aviation.

DR. W. B. CANNON ELECTED

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. W. B. Cannon of Harvard University was elected president of the Physiological Society, one of the organizations composing the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, now in convention here.

## MR. WALDO QUILTS NEW YORK POLICE

NEW YORK—Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo sent his resignation to Mayor Kline on Monday to have effect at once or not later than midnight Wednesday—12 hours before John Purroy Mitchel becomes mayor.

The resignation followed the request of Mayor Kline that Mr. Waldo rescind the order he made Saturday transferring heads of bureaus and members of his personal staff from headquarters to precinct duty. The resignation, said Mr. Waldo, had no connection with the receipt of the message from the mayor.

CHICAGO SCHOOL HEAD RESIGNS

CHICAGO—John D. Shoop, whose election as superintendent of Chicago public schools to succeed Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, was canceled several days ago by the board of education, Monday formally resigned the position and resumed his former post.

DAYTON PROSPECTIVE MANAGER PROMISES PRACTICAL REFORMS

DAYTON, O.—Better service by the different city departments and the operating of municipal offices at a reduction are promised by H. M. Waite, who will begin his duties as city manager of the local municipal government on Jan. 1, when the commission plan of government shall become operative.

The city manager's program will consist of standardization of service, equalization of compensation, promotion and employment only on merit, elimination of sinecures, centralized purchasing of all supplies, rigid adherence to a systematically prepared and detailed budget, continuous audit of city accounts, adoption of modern mechanical appliances for street cleaning and other departments,

CITY MANAGER WAITE WILL BRING WITH HIM TO THIS CITY J. E. BARLOW, HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT CITY ENGINEER IN CINCINNATI. ALL OTHER APPOINTEES WILL BE DAYTON MEN.

HOME RULE FOR FILIPINOS DECLARED POPULAR POLICY

WASHINGTON—Increasing friendliness toward the United States and its citizens since the announcement of President Wilson's Philippine policy is being described by Manuel Quezon, resident commissioner from the Philippines. Mr. Quezon went to the island with Governor-General Harrison. He returned here on Monday.

He said that the policy of President Wilson has gained the love of the Philip- pines people and that he is received in every place with enthusiasm.

Acting upon the Governor's advice the Philippine Legislature has introduced administrative changes resulting in the saving of several million pesos in the government expenses as well as in increased efficiency.

## MONITORIALS BY NIXON WATERMAN

### TO THE BUILDERS

Ye builders with your busy tools And hymns of cheerful noise, Build better, larger, finer schools For all our girls and boys; Build playgrounds broad and fair and true, For youthful games and sports, Yet build, we pray you, build but few Of arsenals and forts.

Build homes of light and loveliness; Build halls of art and lore; Of temples that shall lift and bless, Build more and more and more.

Build many a spacious granary for The hands of toil to fill;

Build few and fewer still.

### APPROPRIATE

First reporter—The editor made mine-meat of the copy I turned in yesterday. Second reporter—Well, then I hope he put it in the cooking column.

### SUBTERFUGE

"I notice that Wimbleton still writes all his private letters with pen and ink." "Yes, I am told that he is such a poor speller that he feels he must employ some method that makes it impossible for one to tell just what letters he uses in setting forth his meanings."

### FACTS

While the garrulous person is likely to go Too far in his chatty pell-mell, They need not be lured who "tell all they know."

Provided they know all they tell.

## BRAZIL WOULD JOIN WITH OUR TECHNICAL MEN

ATLANTA, Ga.—Authorization for the first outside division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is in convention here, was made Monday by the executive council of the association in a preliminary session. The request for this authorization was presented by Dr. Eduardo Brada of Rio Janeiro, who informed the council that Brazilian technical men urgently desired membership.

New officers elected Monday to the executive council were Dr. John Johnson of the geo-physical laboratory of the Carnegie institution, Washington, secretary of the chemical section, and Dr. D. R. Hooker of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., secretary of the physiology and experimental section.

The first general meeting was held Monday night. Introduction of Dr. Edmund Beecher Wilson of Columbia University, New York, the association's new president, and an address by Dr. Edward G. Pickering of Harvard, the retiring chief executive, were the features.

## TRADE INCREASE OFFICE TO OPEN

WASHINGTON—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, Monday prepared to put into effect his plan for increasing American trade with outside countries. He arranged to open a branch office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in San Francisco.

Dr. E. A. Thayer, who has just returned from a tour of inspection through South America, assisted by W. B. Henderson, both commercial agents of the bureau, will be in charge of the office, which will be in operation by the middle of February.

## ILLEGAL GAME FORBIDDEN MAIL

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Bur

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most popular people go to the studio of Bremfield for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 49 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS—AUTO COAT'S—Reliable merchandise for everyone. Wm. Boyer, Girls' Franklin RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

REPAIRING and REFINISHING of Furniture and Interior woodwork. J. COENEN, 27 Cambridge St., B. E. 3122.

RUBBER STAMPS & STENCILS—DIMOND-UNION STAMP & WRITING CO., 100 New St., Tel. 1738. Send for catalogue.

STENCILS and CUTTERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—"How-Ko" and "Silk Gauge." OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 22 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER, The "Reeves" \$5. Send to us for service. 176 Federal St. Tel. H. 4003.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 33-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1310 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner. Phone Brookline 6030.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a specialty; estimates given. MRS. MEIRILL, 1514 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1274 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. Phone Cambridge 944.

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here we reckoned in cents per square yard—no deduction for inch.

GROCERS—YERKA & YERKA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Charles H. Fogarty, 1876 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General, Builders and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVES OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. STORAGE, HERZUM & CO., Inc., 638 Mass Ave., phone Camb. 735.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 598 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A. H. MORTON, Dealt in High Grade Investment Securities, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks. For information, phone 2929, write or call, 318 Main St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 15 Harrison Avenue, Springfield.

DENTIST—E. F. MILLER, 118 Main st., Room 608, Hitchcock bldg.

MANUFACTURING and SHAMPOOING by appointment. AGNES P. MITSCHKE, 156 Belmont Ave.; phone 4008-W.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Works our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 366 Main st., 2d floor. Tel. 6087.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 23 Holland St., W. Somerville. Tel. —.

INSURANCE—Com. Agency, GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 334 High-land Ave. Tel. Som. 23.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 210 Washington Street. Phone Dorchester 4700.

## EASTERN

### NEW YORK (Continued)

# Examination of Nominating Papers Ends Tonight

(Continued from page one)

papers he has conclusive proof that two thirds of them are rightfully his.

Protest was also filed against the John A. Keliher papers on the ground of irregularities.

Mayor Fitzgerald's formal withdrawal as a candidate for mayor was filed with the election commissioners just before five o'clock last night.

All charges will be decided by the ballot law commission, which will begin its hearings Thursday.

No change in the ballot as it now stands is considered likely by the election officers.

Prospects of Thomas J. Kenny in the present contest for mayor are greatly augmented by the endorsement of the Ward 18 Democratic Club of which Senator James P. Timilty is president. This is looked on by Mr. Kenny's friends as a long stride toward success as it marks the first division in the political alliance of Senator Timilty and Congressman James M. Curley, which has existed nearly 20 years. In his address to the ward 18 club last night the senator said that he had known Mr. Kenny for many years and has always found him to be honest and sincere.

Councilman Kenny addressed three rallies in South Boston last night. This was the beginning of Mr. Kenny's personal activities in the campaign and he told his neighbors in South Boston a short resume of his history and work as a city councilman, enumerating the various measures which favored South Boston and were passed through his own efforts and initiative. He referred to Congressman Curley as misrepresenting facts in several speeches in which the congressman charged Mr. Kenny with inactivity and as being against the laborer. Mr. Kenny assured his hearers that he would be the next mayor of Boston and that he would continue to be a resident of South Boston, in which fact he looked to with pride.

Congressman Curley held a rally at noon today on Huntington avenue near the old American League baseball grounds. Tonight he will address rallies in William E. Russell school, ward 16, Columbia road; Vernon hall, ward 18; Tremont hall, ward 19; Deacon hall, ward 12.

Last night Congressman Curley spoke at rallies in wards 20 and 24 where he continued to attack the Hon. Thomas J. Kennedy.

## SIEGEL STORES IN VOLUNTARY RECEIVERSHIP

(Continued from page one)

the business. He gave curtailed credit as one of the principal reasons for consenting to appoint receivers.

Mr. Nutter's statement follows: In an action instituted in the United States district court in New York receivers were appointed yesterday for the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store of New York and also the Henry Siegel Company of Boston (these being department stores conducted under the management of Henry Siegel), and also of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, individually, and as partners doing business under the firm name of Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, and Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, and also of the Merchants Express Company.

The receivers appointed to take charge of the three stores are William A. Marble and John S. Sheppard Jr. Mr. Marble is president of the Merchants Association of the City of New York and neither of the receivers has ever had any connection directly or indirectly with any of the concerns involved in this proceeding.

These concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit which had been very much curtailed lately.

The proceeding was brought for the purpose of holding together and conserving the assets of all the different corporations with a view to a prompt reorganization of the business.

Such a reorganization will be carried forward to as speedy a conclusion as possible.

The same receivers were appointed this morning in the district court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts to take charge of the affairs of the Henry Siegel Company.

The complaint states that the Simpson-Crawford Company is capitalized for \$1,400,000, but owes \$65,000. The Fourteenth Street Store is capitalized for \$1,000,000 and owes \$350,000, the Boston store at \$1,000,000 and owes \$80,000, and the Merchants' Express Company is capitalized for \$2000. Henry Siegel & Co., wholesale, buys and sells for the other three companies.

The Siegel stores corporation was incorporated in Delaware in 1909. In addition to the Boston and New York stores, it controls the Siegel Cooper Company of Chicago. Henry Siegel is president of the corporation and active manager of the four stores. The Chicago store of Siegel-Cooper Company is not included in the receivership.

The authorized capital stock of the corporation is \$2,000,000 preferred and \$8,250,000 common. The gross business of the firm is about \$40,000,000 annually.

The Henry Siegel Company store in Boston was started in 1906. Its location at the corner of Essex and Washington streets was not considered highly advantageous. Trade was shifting at the time from Washington to Tremont street. Mr. Siegel in coming to Boston declared he was willing to pay \$1,500,000 for the good-will of a department store in this city. As he could not buy such a store he figured he could establish it for less

than that amount but not for less than \$1,000,000. He figured to lose \$500,000 the first year, \$300,000 the second and \$200,000 the third and within a year or two thereafter to turn the corner.

With gross of \$5,000,000 he figured, a loss, but with gross of \$7,000,000 he estimated a profit. Gross has not gone above \$6,000,000. The store has not met expectations, as in 1912 net profits were only \$80,000, or less than the interest on the losses.

Joseph Siegel, general manager of the Henry Siegel Company and head of its Boston store, and J. E. Priddy, the secretary of the company, who are the only two officials in this city, were closeted in a conference this afternoon.

Advertising Manager Shaughnessy states that the company's sales in December have been the best in its history.

Siegel Stores Corporation is a creditor of the defendant Simpson-Crawford Company for \$65,000 for money loaned; the Fourteenth Street Store \$350,000 for money loaned; Henry Siegel Company of Boston \$60,000 for money loaned. The Merchants Express Company operates transfer wagons and vehicles for delivery of merchandise to suburban points of New York city for Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store and for other New York merchants.

The Henry Siegel Company, wholesale, is engaged in business of buying and selling to Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store and Henry Siegel Company of Boston, for the purpose of maintaining unity of management and control and for the purpose of effecting economies and other advantages in purchase and distribution of merchandise to the defendants.

At the office of the Massachusetts bank commissioner the statement is made that the business conducted by Henry Siegel & Co. as bankers was not under the supervision of the state banking department.

An investigation of the company's method of receiving deposits from employees and customers was made by the department some time ago and it was found the firm in no respect came under the provisions of the Massachusetts law governing savings banks or trust companies.

Counsel for Siegel Stores Corporation is Eliot N. Jones and for the defendants, Goodwin & Proctor.

J. E. Priddy, secretary and acting treasurer of the Henry Siegel Company here, said he could not tell whether the business would go on or not. A. W. Rice, who was at the store representing Mr. Nutter, stated that the receivers were expected to come to Boston this afternoon or tomorrow to take charge of the books. He said business would go on as usual.

### Banking Credit Curtailed

**NEW YORK**—Rose & Paskus, counsel for Simpson-Crawford Company here, issued the following statement:

"The appointment of receivers was consented to only after every effort had been made to continue the business. The concerns have been accustomed to a large line of banking credit, which has been very much curtailed during the past year. The individuals, Messrs. Siegel and Vogel, have contributed their entire personal fortunes as well as all their energy towards saving the situation and will continue to devote their energies in connection with the creditors towards speedy reorganization and resumption of business of the several concerns."

Siegel Cooper & Co. of Chicago is not in any wise involved in the receivership. Its business is very profitable and has been so for a number of years. The conduct of the business of that company, an Illinois corporation, will not be affected by these proceedings."

### GEORGIA GETS READY TO LEAVE LOCAL NAVY YARD

While the battleship Georgia is coaling at the Charlestown navy yard, finishing touches on repair work are being made. It is expected that the Georgia will go to Mexico to relieve the battleship New Jersey, which will come here, Jan. 22.

The New Jersey is to leave about April 1, and the Rhode Island follows. Work on the Georgia cost about \$200,000, it is reported, while the New Jersey will cost about \$200,000.

The receipt of an order for 5000 hair hammock mattresses will keep a number of men employed.

### ONE COUNCIL OF 17 CAMBRIDGE PLAN

Extensive changes in the form of the city government are proposed in the recommendations expected to be made to the Cambridge city council tonight by a commission that has been studying the city charter question.

The commission will recommend substitution of a single council of 17 members to take the place of the 11 aldermen and 22 common councilmen.

### HILL WILL SHOWS BIG SUM IN SHARES

**DEDHAM**, Mass.—Inventory of the \$2,070,350.83 estate of William H. Hill, late of Brookline, filed in Norfolk probate registry today, lists \$317,760 real estate, \$30,044.29 cash, \$120,677.77 in notes, \$1,233,329.90 in shares, \$68,566.87 in bonds, \$300,000 in interest in the firm of Richardson & Hill, banking and brokerage firm of Boston.

## PUBLICISTS ARE IN SESSION TO WEIGH PROBLEMS

### American Political Research Association and Organization for Labor Legislation Are in Session With Many Problems Up

#### OFFICIAL PROGRAM

**WASHINGTON**—The tenth annual session of the American Political Science Association began in this city today, and will end Thursday afternoon. The annual session of the American Association for Labor Legislation will meet at the same time and place, and several of the sessions will be joint affairs.

The annual addresses of the presidents of the two associations will be delivered at the evening joint session tonight, at which Admiral Charles H. Stockton, president of George Washington University, will preside.

Wednesday afternoon the discussion of "legislative reference bureaus" will bring addresses by Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and Donald Richberg, director of the legislative bureau of the Progressive party.

Following is the official program of the association:

Tuesday, Dec. 30, 2 p. m.—International Law and Diplomacy:

"War Claims in International Law," E. M. Borchard, department of state. "The Treaty of Ghent," Prof. Frank A. Updyke, Dartmouth College.

"The Effect of the Balkan War on European Alliances," Prof. N. Dwight Harris, Northwestern University.

"The Labor Problem in the Philippines," Prof. F. Wells Williams, Yale University.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Joint session with American Association for Labor Legislation.

Presiding officer, Admiral Charles H. Stockton, president of George Washington University.

President addresses:

"The Individual and the State," Prof. W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University, president American Political Science Association.

"The Philosophy of Labor Legislation," W. F. Willoughby, Princeton University, president American Association for Labor Legislation.

Ten p. m.—Informal gathering at the Cosmos Club.

Wednesday, Dec. 31, 10 a. m.—Political theory:

"The Nature and Scope of Present Political Theory," Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. "Some Political Tendencies in Modern Legislation," Dr. Ernest Brunkun, Library of Congress.

"Theories of Sovereignty," Robert Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.

"The American Philosophy of the Relationship Between Nations and Their Annexed Countries," Alpheus H. Snow, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, noon—Executive council meeting.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.—Legislative reference bureaus:

"The Use of Expert Aid in the Betterment of American Statute Law," Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin.

"Assistance in Law Making," Dr. Horace E. Flack, department of legislative reference, Baltimore.

Discussion by Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of legislative reference department, Wisconsin; John A. Lapp, director bureau of legislative and administrative information, Indiana, and Prof. Charles F. Merriam, University of Chicago.

"The Proposed National Reference Bureau," Senator Robert L. Owen.

"Legislative Reference Bureau for Political Parties," Donald Richberg, director legislative bureau, Progressive National party.

"Assistance in Law Making," Dr. Horace E. Flack, department of legislative reference, Baltimore.

Discussion by Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of legislative reference department, Wisconsin; John A. Lapp, director bureau of legislative and administrative information, Indiana, and Prof. Charles F. Merriam, University of Chicago.

"The Correlation of the Work of the Executive and Congress," Prof. W. F. Willoughby, Princeton University.

"Executive Participation in Legislation as a Means of Securing Legislative Efficiency and Responsibility," Prof. J. W. Garner, University of Illinois.

"Present Methods of Congressional Legislation," Dr. J. David Thompson, law librarian of Congress.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., congressional procedure.

"The Importance of Rules of Congressional Procedure"; a discussion of the influence of legislative procedure in shaping the governments of England, France and the United States, A. Maurice Low, Washington.

"The Correlation of the Work of the Executive and Congress," Prof. W. F. Willoughby, Princeton University.

"Executive Participation in Legislation as a Means of Securing Legislative Efficiency and Responsibility," Prof. J. W. Garner, University of Illinois.

"Present Methods of Congressional Legislation," Dr. J. David Thompson, law librarian of Congress.

Wednesday, 10 p. m.—Joint session with American Association for Labor Legislation.

Wednesday, 12 p. m.—Joint session with American Political Research Association.

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BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

# Window Glass Making Transformed by Modern Ways

**Industry That for Centuries Baffled Inventors of Late Sees Great Mechanical Successes—Machinery Replaces Hand**

## SHEETS CONTINUOUS

For hundreds of years the process of manufacturing window glass other than by the crude hand methods effectively resisted all efforts of inventors and skilled mechanics, until within the last 15 or 20 years, when this art has been mastered and now machinery is rapidly displacing the hand processes, as in so many of the other arts.

A man with a blowpipe up to comparatively recent time represented the only method of producing window glass, and the sheets were limited to about two feet by three feet, even then containing defects which could not be avoided. By the perfecting of the cylinder and sheet-drawing processes it has recently become possible to manufacture glass of good quality and beautiful clarity in about the same manner that paper is made—that is, in a continuous sheet.

Machinery does everything, taking the glass from the molten mass in the furnace, handling it automatically through all its changes until it is delivered on a table, ready to be washed, cut and boxed for shipment. These machine-made sheets have already been made as large as five feet wide by 10 feet long, and apparently the size is limited only by the size of the machine.

### What Glass Is Made Of

Window glass, although one of the most common and useful materials in building construction, to almost everybody a good deal of a mystery so far as concerns its composition and manufacture.

Glass consists of one or more metallic silicates formed by fusing silica with various metallic oxides. It is not strictly a chemical compound, but rather a fused mixture of silicates of sodium, potassium, calcium, lead and barium. Silica is an oxide of silicon, and is found in nature as quartz crystal and sand, the latter being quartz crystal ground by the action of water. The metallic oxides fused with silica for glass are generally alkalies in the form of carbonates, sulphates, nitrates and hydrates, although oxides of lead, arsenic, manganese, iron, copper zinc, cobalt, gold, etc., are used for various purposes.

Common window glass, known as alkali-lime glass, consists of silica fused with lime (calcium hydrate) or limestone (calcium carbonate), with either pearl ash (potassium carbonate), soda ash (so-

dium carbonate) or salt cake (sodium sulphate), although sometimes sodium nitrate (salt peter) is used as an auxiliary base. A good batch or mixture before fusion for common window glass consists approximately of 56 per cent sand, 20 per cent unburnt limestone, 23 per cent salt cake and 1 per cent carbon.

Crystal or flint glass is known as alkali lead glass, and generally consists of silica fused with potassium carbonate and lead oxide. For clear white glass, white sand, as free from impurities as possible, should be used and in nature many deposits are found 99 per cent pure silica. Glass is colored with iron, copper, manganese, cobalt, carbon, gold and other elements. Ferrous iron gives glass a green color. Ferrous iron can be oxidized to ferric iron with potassium nitrate, manganese dioxide or arsenic trioxide, giving the glass a yellow color. Manganese dioxide will give glass an amethyst color and used in the right proportion, the yellow glass resulting from the ferric iron can be made colorless. Certain oxides of calcium, copper and iron will color glass black; cobalt will make it blue, and gold will give it a red color.

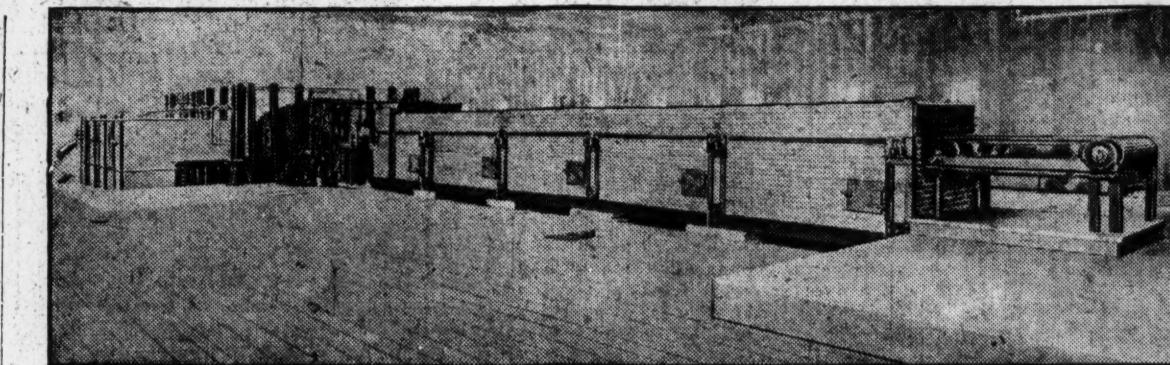
### Kinds and Processes

Transparent window glass may be classified according to its method of manufacture into crown, cylinder sheet, drawn sheet and plate glass. Crown glass is cut from a circular disk flattened from a blown sphere by centrifugal force. Very little crown glass is manufactured today. On account of the bulk at the center of the disk where the blowpipe is attached, the sizes of sheets vary, the largest being limited to about 25x33 inches. Crown glass is classed as ordinary, about one twentieth of an inch thick, and extra, about one sixteenth of an inch thick. The qualities are known as best, seconds and thirds.

Cylinder sheet glass is made from a blown cylinder by cutting off the ends, splitting the cylinder lengthwise and flattening it into a sheet. The cylinders are either blown by workmen called blowers or by machinery. Cylinders made by blowers are known as "hand-blown window glass." The hand-blown cylinders are produced by blowing a bubble in a plastic mass of glass gathered on a blow pipe from a pot of molten glass, elongating and enlarging the bubble by blowing and swinging the mass in a pit until it becomes a long straight cylinder. The end of the cylinder is blown open by the enclosed air on heating the cylinder in a reheating furnace and covering the end of the blow pipe with the hand.

By rotating the cylinder the centrifugal force causes the end, softened by frequent reheating, to enlarge to the full size of the cylinder. The blowpipe is next cracked off by wrapping a hot thread of glass, or a fine iron wire, covering the end of the blow pipe with the hand.

Common window glass, known as alkali-lime glass, consists of silica fused with lime (calcium hydrate) or limestone (calcium carbonate), with either pearl



World's first commercial continuous sheet glass drawing machine, Franklin, Pa.

heated to a dull red by an electric current, around the cylinder and then touching the thread or wire (the current being shut off) by a moistened pointed rod.

The cylinders are cracked open lengthwise by a long heated rod following with a moistened, sharp pointed rod, or, in some cases, cut with a diamond.

The split cylinders are gradually heated on a stone in a flattening oven, almost to the collapsing point, and smoothed or spread out by a moistened wooden block with a long handle. The sheet is finally tempered in an oven called an annealing lehr. The sheet is cleaned in an acid bath, after which it is cut to size, graded according to quality, sorted and packed in boxes, each containing 50 square feet of window glass. The thickness may vary from about one sixteenth to one fifth of an inch, according to the length and width produced. Single strength is about one sixteenth of an inch thick, and double strength about one eighth of an inch. Single strength is classed as AA, A, B, C, AA being the best quality. Double strength is classed as AA, A, B. The largest sheets made are 60 by 70 inches, and the smallest cuts are 6 by 8 inches.

### Drawing Machines' Work

Machine-blown cylinder sheet glass is made either by the cylinder pot drawing machine or by drawing cylinders, directly from a tank of molten glass, and in both methods air is blown into the cylinder during the drawing process. The cylinder tank drawing method, while being the ideal cylinder process, illuminating lading the glass, has not been used to any great extent commercially. Cylinders 20 feet long have been made by this process, and afterward cut into three lengths, split lengthwise and flattened.

There are two types of successful cylinder-pot drawing machines, one a double reversible pot on trunnions and the other two separate pots used to a unit, the principle in either case being that while a cylinder of glass is drawn the bad glass is melted from the

other. The blowing process begins a few seconds after the heated head of the blowpipe enters the molten glass about one inch, the air being turned on carefully until a bubble appears under the blowpipe. The carriage is next started slowly upward, the air shut off for an instant, then gradually turned on again, forming a neck similar to that of a bottle. After the neck is formed the air valve is left at this point so the drawing averages about 40 inches per

minute, depending upon the quality, temperature and thickness of the glass.

As the drawing continues a gradual increase in the air supply is necessary to maintain the pressure, and this is accomplished automatically by a piston at the carriage moves upward. The drawing speed also has to be increased to maintain uniform thickness of the glass due to the cooling of the glass in the pot. The continual changing of the atmospheric conditions prohibits any set drawing speed, and the machine operator is obliged to control the opening valve to the hydraulic cylinders which operate the drawing carriage. When the cylinder

tinuous sheet was drawn 42 inches wide and cut off in five-foot lengths as it left the annealing furnace.

In 1908 and 1909 a continuous sheet

glass drawing machine was attached to the 700-ton melting tank at the Star Glass Company's factory, Reynoldsburg, Pa., and produced a continuous sheet

six feet wide which was cut in lengths of from five to 15 feet. During the last year a continuous sheet drawing window glass factory with all the latest improvements was built by the Toledo Glass Company in Toledo, O.

The window glass produced by this continuous sheet drawing process has

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In 1908 and 190

## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

WESTERN

WESTERN

**Hotel La Salle**  
Chicago's  
Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

One Person: Room with detached bath, \$2 to \$3	Per Day
Room with private bath, \$3 to \$3	Two Persons: Room with detached bath, \$3 to \$5
Connecting rooms and suites as desired	Room with private bath, \$5 to \$8

*La Salle at Madison St. Chicago*  
ERNEST J. STEVENS  
VICE-PRES. & MANAGER

**Chicago Beach Hotel**  
FOR A PLEASANT VISIT TO CHICAGO

Stop at the Chicago Beach Hotel, in the city's most beautiful park and residence district, away from town noise. Our rooms are to poor district stores and theaters. Delightful socialability. Dancing, orchestra. Special winter rates.

American Plan—Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up  
European Plan—Rooms with use of bath, \$2 a day up  
Rooms with Private bath, \$5 a day up  
Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL  
51ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO

**Merchants Hotel**  
St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN  
Monitor Readers will receive every attention  
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.00 PER DAY  
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

**THE SPALDING**  
DULUTH, MINNESOTA

EUROPEAN PLAN  
Duluth's Largest and Best Hotel  
200 rooms, 150 private baths. Every modern convenience. Magnificent lobby and public rooms. Sun parlor and observatory. Located in heart of business section but overlooking the harbor and Lake Superior. Complimentary room service. ONE OF THE GREAT HOTELS OF THE NORTHWEST  
LEE HOTEL CO., Proprietor.  
EDWIN H. LEE, Pres. and Managing Director

**SHIRLEY HOTEL**  
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL, 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices  
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

**HOTEL KUPPER**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CHARACTER OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE  
EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

**PLAZA HOTEL**  
North Avenue and North Clark Street  
**CHICAGO**  
WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT THE PLAZA

A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. 600 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a double bed, \$1.00 per day and a half and up. Two room suites \$2.00 and up. Weekly \$16.00 to \$28.00. High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices. 12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center. WRITE FOR BOOKLET

GEO. B. FLANDERS & CO.  
828-838 Dearborn Street CHICAGO  
RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BROKERS

**OMAHA HOTEL LOYAL**  
Fireproof—Modern—European  
F. J. TAGGART, Lessee & Manager

PORLAND, OREGON—11th AND STARK  
**HOTEL BLACKSTONE**  
Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS  
AND RESORTS

NEW

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

**The Engstrum Apartments**

625 WEST FIFTH STREET

**Los Angeles' Fashionable Downtown Apartment House**

FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

Ninety-three Apartments, tastefully furnished with view to comfort and elegance. Appointment and service that satisfies the most refined taste. Roof Garden, Sun Parlor, Ball Room, Gentlemen's Club Rooms. Beautiful Lobby. Perfect ventilating, steam heating and filtered water system throughout. **PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE**. NO EXTRA CHARGE for washing dishes, daily cleaning of apartments, telephones, gas or electricity. Downtown—Yet away from the noise.

Correspondence Solicited

IN THE HEART OF HOTEL ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FIRE PROOF

Million  
Dollar  
Prized  
Hotel

WHEN VISITING SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND AND VICINITY

Upon request will mail you Set Art Post Cards, Booklet 17 Trips Around the Bay Cities and other information.

OAKLAND'S REFINED FAMILY HOTEL ROUTE INN

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

PERFECT CLEANLINESS EXCELLENT MEALS

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

ARLINGTON Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. P. DUNN, Lessee

U.S. GRANT HOTEL SAN DIEGO -- CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast Built of Concrete and Steel

TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.

J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director. (For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

Van Nuys Hotel LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN HOTEL BELLECLAIRE NEW YORK

BROADWAY AND 77TH STREET (SUBWAY 79TH STREET)

In the most charming Residential Section of New York City. Away from the dust, noise and heat of lower Broadway yet within 15 minutes ride of all best shops and theatres. Broadway cars and Fifth Avenue automobile stages pass the door.

Hotel Belleclaire is thoroughly modern and fireproof. It appeals particularly to people of culture and refinement who appreciate perfect service, delightful surroundings and excellent cuisine. Apartments single or en suite; monthly or yearly rates for families. Write for Booklet.

F. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Proprietor.  
ROBERT D. BLACKMAN, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C. HOTEL POWHATAN NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 18TH AND H STREETS.

Quiet, Refined, Moderate Charges. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Modern Convenience. CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

HOTEL HARGRAVE 112 W. 72nd St., Running Through to 71st St.

NEW YORK CITY Subway, Express and Elevated Stations on Same Block

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF 300 Rooms 200 Bathrooms

One room and bath \$2.00 per day and up One room and bath \$2.00 per day and up for two persons. Suites in same proportions.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE GOOD MUSIC

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS • SAN FRANCISCO • ANTICIPATING EVERY DEMAND OF THE MOST EXACTING GUEST

HOTEL COURT BUSH ST., AT STOCKTON SAN FRANCISCO

IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING Modern—Fireproof

RATES European Plan \$1.50 up American Plan \$3.00 up "Take any taxi to hotel at our expense."

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates JAMES W. FLANNERY, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO EDDY AND JONES STS. HERALD HOTEL

An hotel of unusual merit. EVERY ROOM \$1.00 AND UP. SPECIAL RATE \$1.50. SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS. Street cars direct from depots. Cheerful, willing SERVICE.

HOTEL BELLEVUE OPEN JANUARY 6

THE BELLEVUE BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, FLA.

OPEN JANUARY 6

Two Golf Courses with Turf Putting Greens. For Information booklet, etc., address H. D. SAXTON, Mgr. 305 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

HOTEL HARRISON NORTH CAROLINA

Best Known Resort in the South Golf, Tennis, Riding, Trap Shooting Through Pullman Service from New York

FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST GENERAL OFFICE, Pinehurst, N. C. LEONARD TUFTS, Boston, Mass.

COLONIAL INN FAIRPOKE HEIGHTS, ALA.

In the Pine-Overshadow Mobile Bay Ideal Climate—Fruit Water

Best American Plan Service in the South Our Own Heating and Lighting Plant Write for Booklet and Terms

GERHARD SCHMIDT, Manager, Fairhope, Ala.

FLORENCE VILLA, FLORIDA

A resort hotel renowned for its high-class table and beautiful surroundings.

Free access to our 40-acre grove of oranges and grape fruit.

Swimming pool with a radius of 5 miles. Drinking water unexcelled for purity.

We maintain our own dairy and gardens. Send for Booklet.

W. H. BOAL, Manager.

HOTEL YARD AND EASTERN WASHINGTON'S

Most Exclusive Bachelor Hotel THE KNICKERBOCKER

CARL O. SPARRWARDT, Proprietor Single Room and Shower, \$1 up. With Private Bath, \$1.50 up. W. H. BOAL, Manager. Fireproof

112 W. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

Phone Main 6-7272. One White Horse, Gramercy.

FLORIDA AND COTTAGES Sea breeze, Daytona Station on the East Coast. Located directly on the Ocean. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 589

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele, whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### NEW ENGLAND

**COPLEY-PLAZA**  
BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL  
Sunday Evening Dinner de Luxe 7 to 10. Special Music.  
The Superlative in Excellence!  
The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the service excellent.  
Single Rooms with Bath \$3.00 to \$5.00  
Double Rooms with Bath (2 persons) \$5.00 to \$8.00  
Two minutes from Back Bay Stations.  
EDWARD C. FOGG, Mgr.—Recently with Hotel Belmont.

One of the first hotels to advertise in the Monitor

### NEW ENGLAND

**Copley Square Hotel**  
HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
Exeter and Blagden Streets  
BOSTON  
Containing 350 Rooms—  
200 with Private Baths  
AMOS H. WHIPPLE,  
Proprietor

**Hotel Hemenway**  
Cor. Westland Avenue and Hemenway St., BOSTON, MASS.  
Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway  
Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington Avenue and Symphony Hall.  
The Hotel, where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.  
Also unfurnished suites of two and three rooms each.  
Tel. Back Bay 3180  
L. H. TORREY, Manager

### Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

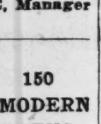
Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.

#### ALSO SINGLE ROOMS

Far enough from the heart of the city to insure quiet, and near enough to the business and shopping district to be easily accessible.

Every Modern Convenience and Luxury

Tel. B. E. 3250. P. F. BRINE, Manager



150  
MODERN  
BATHS

### HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.  
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. I. & N. Y. N. H. & H. R. Near Public Library, Boston. Open since European Plan. Private Dining Room. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.  
PHILIP P. FRESCO, Proprietor

### HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

Copley Square, Boston  
European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up.  
FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

### The Tavern

Mansfield, Mass.  
American Plan  
WALTER M. LOWNEY Prop.  
J. S. BOYLE, Mgr.

### Boston

Commonwealth Avenue  
HOTEL VENDOME  
Distinguished for its choice, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.  
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

### CANADA

### The Windsor Hotel

Dominion Square MONTREAL

5 minutes from General Post Office; 2 minutes C. P. & G. & T. R. Depots; close to the big shopping establishments. Convenient Dining Room, Cafe and Grill Room newly equipped. EUROPEAN PLAN

Single Room, from \$2.00 up. With Bath, from \$3.00 up. Double Room, from \$3.00 up. With Bath, from \$4.50 up.

### Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA CANADA

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion of Canada. Accommodations 500 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European Plan.

ENJOY A CANADIAN WINTER  
At Chateau Frontenac, Quebec  
Clear, Bright Climate. All Winter Sports  
Holiday Attractions.

Grand Open two weeks from Jan. 4.  
Montreal Opera Company  
Through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific and New York, Write for booklet to MISS AMY PHILLIPS, N. Y. representative, Hotel McAlpin, New York. Phone Greeley 8700.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

### THE COOLIDGE

SEWALL AVENUE AND STEARNS ROAD, BROOKLINE

(Near Coolidge Corner)  
Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates. American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed  
Tel. Brookline 2740 W.N.HOBBS, Mgr.

### Hotel Westminster

BOSTON, MASS.  
ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE

One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations  
250 ROOMS, \$1.50 UP  
EMILE F. COULON

### Hotel Brunswick

Boston  
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

### SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Under New Management  
Hotel Worthy

WM. M. KIMBALL  
Managing Director

### Hawthorne House

52 CLIFF ROAD, COR. OF HAWTHORNE ROAD  
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Well located for those who wish to spend the summer in the country. Thirty minutes from South Station. Rooms with or without private bath. Tel. Wellesley 21342.

When in Boston, Mass., Stop at the  
HOTEL RADCLIFFE

Under NEW MANAGEMENT  
Opp. Mechanics Building  
Steam heat and sunny rooms.  
Daily rate \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day, \$3.50 to \$10.00 weekly.  
Ten minutes' walk from Back Bay and Huntington Ave. stations; 5 minutes' ride from subway.  
W. D. GAGE, Prop.

### ADVERTISING WRITING AS MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS

Big demand—small supply—high salaries paid. There is a constant search for capable writers of advertising (men or women) by departments and advertising agents everywhere; also by a steadily increasing number of manufacturers and merchants.

If you have a common school education, write to us for particulars of our correspondence system of instruction. More than one of our graduates fills a \$10,000 place; others \$6000; any number earn \$1500 to \$3000 yearly. Carol at once as to your present ability and DOUBLE OR QUADRUPLE your present income.

Illustrated prospectus free. Write TODAY to  
Powell School of Advertising, Inc. (1901) NEW YORK CITY

### Morse School of Expression

Oratory, Dramatic Art, Voice Training

MUSICAL ART BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Phone Limell 4890

### FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN

Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly in spare moments at your home. You will receive a new teacher to pronounce each word and phrase. In a short time you can speak, read and understand a new language to the best advantage.

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

Combined with Rosenthal's Practical Linguistics

Send for Booklet and Particulars of Free Trial Offer.

The Language-Phone Method

999 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., New York

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON

This large and well-appointed Hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and reading rooms, fireproof floors.

Grand Open two weeks from Jan. 4.

Montreal Opera Company

Through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific and New York, Write for booklet to MISS AMY PHILLIPS, N. Y. representative, Hotel McAlpin, New York. Phone Greeley 8700.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

### BERMUDA

Sailings Every Week

Special Rates for January

Tickets Interchangeable

S. S. Caribbean

and Arcadian

(Arcadian Beginning Jan. 10. Booking Now)

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.

A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Bayway, N. Y.

For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co., etc.

The Cunard Line, 30 State St., Boston, Tel. 3102 Main, or to W. H. Hayes, 200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 3066 Main, or any Ticket Agent.

Now Open. Capacity 800

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda

For Booklet write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Ave.

SOUTHERN

Magnolia Springs Hotel

ON ST. JOHNS RIVER

28 Miles South of Jacksonville

In private grounds, 2000 acres, 1000 feet above sea level.

Rooms, 100; swimming pool, etc.

In hotel: elevator; steam boat; electric lights; \$4 daily, \$21.28 week.

Private baths extra.

O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

### FAMOUS HOTELS OF WEST COAST OF FLORIDA

DE SOTO HOTEL, PUNTA GORDA HOTEL, TAMPA, FLORIDA, VILLA, ROTARY HOTEL, FLORENCE VILLA, Fort Myers, GASPARILLA INN, TAMPA BAY HOTEL, THE HILLSBORO, TARPOIN INN, TAMPA, LIZOTTI HOTEL, Tarpon Springs, VENICE INN, MANA VISTA HOTEL, THE BELLEVUE, Bradenton, Florida, all in Hillsboro, REACHED BY ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. For information, etc., address Hotels.

### HOTELS INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE

Open Jan. 1st ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA

Pleasant light and elevated steam heat. All outside rooms, single and double, with or without bath; SOFT WATER SUPPLY; white heat exclusively. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOATING, SWIMMING, RATED PLEASANT. Descriptive booklet on request. Through Pullman service.

HOTEL INDIAN RIVER CO., Proprietors Louis Jenness, Manager

### EDUCATIONAL

All Students of

The Fenway School of Illustration

enjoy the tremendous advantage of listening to lectures and talks by such men as

N. C. WYETH, H. T. DUNN, STANLEY ARTHURS and SIDNEY M. CHASE, besides the constant instruction of CHASE

EMERSON, HAROLD M. BRETT and ARTHUR P. SPEAR.

Many students of this school are already making drawings and paintings for books, magazines, newspapers and various commercial purposes.

Booklet of information on request.

### FENWAY SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATION

FENWAY STUDIOS, BOSTON, MASS.

### NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

### CAFES--RESTAURANTS

#### CAFE MINERVA

216 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
BOSTON

NEW AND IMMENSELY POPULAR

EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE

MUSIC Evenings and Sunday Afternoons

ALSO NAVARRE AND IRVINGTON CAFES

### The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Near Massachusetts Avenue

French and American Cuisine

A BACK BAY CAFE

MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE

Music Every Evening and Sunday Afternoon

### Windsor Cafe

687 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston

Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Afternoon Tea from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DINNER

Table D'Hote from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. 60c and 75c

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

### SATURDAY'S MONITOR

## EUROPEAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON

LONDON

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

**EDWARD PARKER LTD.**

ESTATE AGENTS: Furnished and Unfurnished Flats and Houses.  
CABINET MAKERS: Reproduction, Fitments, Alterations and Repairs.  
DECORATORS: External and Internal Decorations.  
UPHOLSTERERS: Loose Covers, Curtains, Carpets and Repairs.  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: Wiring, Fittings, Telephones and Plant.

PHONE 28 AND 41 BECKMONT ROAD  
NO. 200 WESTERN KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S. W.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MR. EDWIN WAREHAM  
Late Principal Tenor Royal Opera Co.  
Covent Garden; Royal Carl Rosa Opera Co.  
Moody-Manners Opera Co.  
Richter, Mottl, Manns, Henschel,  
Orchestral Concerts, etc., etc.  
**LESSONS IN SINGING**  
Address—Bechstein Studios,  
40 Wigmore Street, Mayfair, LONDON.  
Phone 4125 Mayfair.

MISS VERA ENSOR, A.R.C.M.  
Visits and receives pupils for  
**Violoncello**

Studio—17 Kempton Gdns.,  
EARLS COURT, S. W.  
Soloist for Concerts, AT HOMES, etc.  
All communications to 117 Burlington Rd.  
Hurlingham, S. W.

MISS LUCIE HILLIER  
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE  
Diplomas, Konigliche Hochschule (Berlin). Licentiate R.A.M. (Performer and Teacher). Her playing is full of intelligence and musicality. "The Times." Studio: 8a New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, LONDON, W.

MISS ANNIE GRIMSON  
A.R.C.M. Gold Medallist,  
Professor of Piano,  
Guildhall School of Music (Matthay method). Receives pupils at "Cleaves," Ealing, or Bechstein Studios, Wigmore St., London. Tel. 1466 Ealing.

MISS GRIMSON'S PIANOFORTE SCHOOL  
(Gold Medallist, A.R.C.M. Official Preparer for Matthay.) Pupils also prepared for Royal Academy of Music, "Cleaves," Ealing, or Bechstein Studios, Wigmore St., London. Tel. 1466 Ealing.

MISS FOSTER, A. R. C. M.  
Abbotsford, St. Margaret's, S.W. Student of the Royal College of Music, gives lessons in Piano, Singing, and Theory of Music. Also non-residential situation in school desired.

PIANOFORTE—Modern methods of Ear-training and Musicianship. Specially adapted to children. MISS EVA EMLISLE, 5 More St., Cadogan Gdns., S.W. Tel. Victoria 2726.

EDUCATION

MR. G. WARRE CORNISH, formerly Assistant Master at University College School and Classical Lecturer at Manchester University, takes private pupils and advises parents in educational matters. Address, Sec. King's Road, Chelsea.

PIANOS

FIRTH BROS.  
**OVERSTRUNG PIANO**  
£25  
Free delivery in Great Britain.  
A REAL SURPRISE IN QUALITY  
Do not judge it by the price but write  
today for full particulars.  
BANK CORNER, EDMONTON.

HOTELS

IN THE  
**Centre of London**  
Within walking distance of the Theatres and best shops.  
**The Red Court Hotel**  
18, 19, & 20 Bedford Place, Russell Square, LONDON, W.C.

Thoroughly warmed by American Radiator. Bed room for one visitor with full board (except breakfast), light and ample from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Electric vacuum cleaner fitted in each floor preventing dust. Tel. Fulham, London. Phone: 1588 Central.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS  
40 and 42 INVERNESS TERRACE  
**HYDE PARK, LONDON**

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL: one minute from Park, close to Metro Tube and buses; terms from 2 guineas. Phone: 1308 Park.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND PENSION—56, 57, 58 Prince's Square, London, W.—First rate board and residence from 30s. per week inclusive. Delightful situation: gardens, central, convenient to all parts. Address: Proprietress.

CHAMBERS

**CHAMBERS FURNISHED**  
100 REDCLIFFE GARDENS,  
SOUTH KENSINGTON  
2 minutes from underground stations. Suites, single rooms, catering, valeting, attendance, inclusive from two guineas. Use of general dining room, hot and cold baths, telephone.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

119 West End Lane  
West Hampstead, London, N.W.  
Pleasant home highly recommended.  
VERY ACCESSIBLE. MODERATE

**HYDE PARK, LONDON**  
Paying guests received. Every home comfort. Excellent cooking. Moderate terms. One minute Park and tubes. 20, INVERNESS TERRACE. Tel. 2408 Padd.

HOME ACCOMMODATION  
Offered to those taking up official appointments in London diplomatic or journalistic for six months or a year. Highest references given and expected. MRS. DIANA JACKSON, 21, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

PAYING GUESTS (2 or 3); offered home, open situation; who would let furnished. MADAM P., 28 Burton Gardens, Acton Hill, W.

PAYING GUESTS

**RICHMOND**  
The MISSES STEPHENS receive paying guests at "Cleaves," 41 Monkgate, road, Richmond, Surrey.

LONDON

LAUNDRIES

**Hillside Laundry**  
CHISWICK PARK, W.  
Telephone 874 Chiswick

**The Most Up-to-Date in London**  
Inspection invited.  
No specialties.

**Dyeing and Cleaning**  
by most modern methods  
Price lists with copy of testimonials on application to Manageress.

READING APPLIANCES



THE Refereader

is a portable folding Bookrest for use in ANY CHAIR AT THE TABLE or when READING IN BED.

PRICE, POST FREE,  
United States \$3.25. United Kingdom £1s.

PARTRIDGE &amp; COOPER, Ltd.

191-192 Fleet St., LONDON, E.C. 1.

DRESSMAKING

**FRENCH DRESSMAKER**  
MADAME PATEAU  
150, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER  
LONDON, ENGLAND  
Moderate Terms.

COURT DRESSMAKER

AND MILLINERY  
MRS. REGINALD TALBOT  
42 Upper Baker Street, Mayfair.

LADIES TAILORS

WILLIAMS & SON  
109 OXFORD STREET  
LONDON, W.

HIGHEST CLASS

WORKMANSHIP ONLY

Costumes from £3.30

Long Overcoats from £21.75

HABITS, SPORTING GARMENTS, ROBES, ETC.

Estimates on application.

About 2000 patterns to select from.

DRESSMAKERS

MADAME ANNA

FRENCH DRESSMAKER

Specialty Evening Gowns and Blouses

204 Queens Road, London, W.

Moderate Terms.

DRESS AGENCY

DRESS AGENCY

PARISIAN model costumes, third cost; all

superior chic garments purchased. Address

17A Park Mansions Arcade, nearly facing Knightsbridge T.L., London, S.W.

BOOK AND ART STUDIOS

THOMAS HAWKINS

Book and Art Studio

29 UPPER BAKER ST., LONDON, N.W.

BOOKS, CARDS, EMBLEMS, BIBLES

Catalogue on Application

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS

TOOP &amp; SON

B. JEWELL

Builders and Decorators

368 HORSEY ROAD, N.

Phone: 57 Hornsey

CONSULTANT DECORATOR

CONSULTANT DECORATOR

Houses completely furnished and decorated.

REMOVALS SUPERINTENDED

Orders executed from all countries.

MRS. LAWRENCE WALKER,

148 Kensington Park Rd., W. Tel. Park 1923

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY

FOR SIX MONTHS: double fronted, comfortable, light and airy, situated near four golf clubs and 2 minutes from town.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing, bathroom, hot and cold water, boxroom, kitchen and all offices. For terms, etc., apply to MR. T. S. SON, 3, Station Parade, Ealing Common, London, W.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

OFFICES

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

ALL KINDS OF WORK UNDERTAKEN

QUICKNESS and satisfaction guaranteed.

Temporary clerks sent out by hour, day or week. Facsimile letters a specialty.

MISS A. E. HOLDWORTH, 20, Cophurst Ave., E.C. tel. 2142 Central.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SLOANE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

53 Sloane Sq., London, S.W.

Arranges for every branch of employment.

Also Agents and schools recommended.

Tel. 6165 Vic.

POST WANTED

LADY highly recommends German

governess; first-class drawing and music; very good linguist. Address MISS

Y. T. 16 Wyndham Kings, Bryanston Sq., London, W.

DIXON OR MISS COURTE

WORK WANTED

CHARWOMAN and WAITRESS, well

recommended. MRS. THEOBALD, 31

Kensal Road, Westbourne Park, W.

DENTISTS

A. BYERS FLETCHER, D. D. S.

14, MANDEVILLE PLACE

MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Telephone 6079 Mayfair.

PAVING GUESTS

PAVING GUESTS (2 or 3); offered home,

open situation; who would let furnished.

MADAM P., 28 Burton Gardens, Acton

Hill, W.

RICHMOND

The MISSES STEPHENS receive paying

guests at "Cleaves," 41 Monkgate,

road, Richmond, Surrey.

T. H. SPINDLE, D. D. S.

Portman St., Hartman Square,

London, W.

Telephone 2204 Paddington.

LONDON

REMOVAL

**Hillside Laundry**  
CHISWICK PARK, W.  
Telephone 874 Chiswick

New Model premises now open.

**The Most Up-to-Date in London**  
Inspection invited.  
No specialties.

All work washed clean and beautifully finished.

**Dyeing and Cleaning**  
by most modern methods  
Price lists with copy of testimonials on application to Manageress.

**REMOVALS**  
CARPETS  
LINOLEUMS  
FURNITURE  
Kingston-on-Thames

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

SCHOFIELD &amp; CO.

17, Hanover Sq., London, W.

DECORATORS, PLUMBERS,

ELECTRICIANS, PAINTERS, &amp;

Phone Mayfair 3918

All principal lamps stocked

Small Orders Carefully Attended To

PICTURES RESTORED

W. D. WILKERSON

Established 40 years

RESTORER

OLD VARNISHED, COLOURED AND

PLATED, PAINTED COVERS,

CRAYONS, AND PASTELS

Drawings and Prints Mounted in any Style

Every Description of Art Restored

12, Poland St., Oxford St., LONDON, W.

COMESTIBLES

And Other High-Class

TABLE DELICACIES

Old Oak Farm Laundry

3 AND 5 BLOEMFONTEIN AVENUE

Shepherd's Bush, W.

Electric fittings, hot air drying

MRS. PURDY, Manageress

Phone 494 Chiswick

## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 1c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 1c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 1c per line per insertion

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 1c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 1c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

## SHEFFIELD

STEEL FOR TOOLS

## SHEFFIELD

STEEL FOR TOOLS

To Tool Steel Users. Ask for "Cat Brand" THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS  
"CAT BRAND" HIGH SPEED STEEL (Air hardening.)  
TOMPKIN'S 101 HIGH SPEED STEEL (Air and Oil hardening)  
Selected Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Chisels, Blades, Etc.  
MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS  
**FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.**  
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELD

## HEATING AND VENTILATING

**ALFRED GRINDROD & C.**  
Heating & Ventilating Engineers  
Phone M.3200  
TRENTSBURY RD., SHEFFIELD  
SHEFFIELD

## MISCELLANEOUS

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET  
BEXHILL—To let, well furnished house on sea front. Ten guineas a week, 12 months. 4 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 offices, 2 servants' left if desired. WILLIAMS Sandringham, De La-Warr Parade, Bexhill, England.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY returned after 8 years in Canada, desires employment in mechanical engineering. Knowledgeable sight. Kemsley, Wargrave, Berks.

## LEEDS

TAILORS  
**S. B. GILLATT**  
3/5 KING EDWARD STREET  
LEEDS.  
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
TAILOR  
MODERATE PRICES  
BEST WORKMANSHIP

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

**ALBERT INNES,**  
A. I. E. E.  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER  
and CONTRACTOR  
2, ALBION PLACE, LEEDS.  
Telephone 1821.  
Specialty—Country House Lighting,  
High Class Work. Estimates Free.

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

GIBBS  
WHOLESALE GROCER  
LEEDS  
Tel. 3322  
General Supply Stores  
Horrocks Tel. 88

## JOINER

JOINER—A. PRATT, Thalia Street, Beckett Street, Leeds. Property and Furniture Repairs promptly attended to.

## PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

CARTERAN AND FRANKLAND  
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS  
Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. C2100

## BERLIN

PENSION  
OLD ESTABLISHED PENSION, Henriette Scherlager, Berlin, W. 50, Nuerenbergerstr. 35-36 II. Excellent board, electric light, warm water, underground railway connection, 10 minutes from station. Moderate terms. M.R. 12. Reduction for longer period.

## SCHOOLS

## BRUSSELS

CHATEAU CHARLES-ALBERT  
Boltsfort (1/2 hour by electric tram  
from town).  
HOME FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Well-known professors for Music,  
Arts, etc.  
Charming grounds, tennis, etc.  
Highest references.  
Apply: Principals.

## MISCELLANEOUS

High Class Home School for Girls  
(Facing sea).  
The Misses Astle, Southwicks, Lowestoft.  
High class English, undergound railway  
connection, 10 minutes from station. Moderate  
terms. M.R. 12. Reduction for longer period.

## PARIS

High-Class French  
Finishing School  
FOR GIRLS  
2, Place Poisson, PARIS  
Principal, MISS DRYDEN  
Modern Languages, Art, Music, Literature,  
Travels.

## LONDON

Wellington Court  
ETON ROAD, LONDON, N. W.  
Preparatory School  
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN  
(W. MILLINGTON, B. A.)  
Abbotsford, Ealing Common, London, W.  
High class boarding and day school for  
girls; thorough education with individual  
attention; private lessons given to foreigners. Principals, THE MISSES ROSE

## European Advertisements

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England. Telegrams: Alphomega, Estrang, London. Telephone: 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements appear in this department on Tuesday of each week. The rates per insertion are as follows:

**STRAIGHT CLASSIFIED** (where nonpareil type alone is used—5 words to the line and 12 lines to the inch)—1 or 2 insertions, per line, 6d. per inch, 6s.; 3 or more insertions, per line, 5d. per inch, 5s. Minimum, 3 lines.

**CLASSIFIED DISPLAY** (where type other than nonpareil is employed, or display, or a border, or an illustration is given)—1 to 12 insertions, 8s. 6d. per inch; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. per inch; 26 or more insertions, 5s. 6d. per inch. Minimum, half an inch.

## EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son  
SPECIALISTS IN  
Finest Hams

Bacons Best Quality  
Specially Selected Butter  
and Cheese of  
Excellent Flavour

44 QUEENSFERRY STREET.  
Telephone No. 2286 Central.

TAILORS

James C. Laughton  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

High-Class Tailor  
18 and 19 Crichton Place

PILGRIM  
EDINBURGH

Phone 3733.

FLORISTS

THOMAS FORTUNE  
Court Florist

17 Queensferry St., Edinburgh

CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS,  
FLORAL DESIGNS

Carefully packed and sent to all parts

ELECTRICIANS

William Bryden & Son  
ELECTRICIANS

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS  
FROM CORPORATION MAINS

Water Power, Oil or Gas Engines.

53 George Street and 206 Bath Street

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW

Tel. Central 336 Tel. Douglas 627

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

For the latest fashions controlled by taste  
and economy. Proprietor:

MRS. ARTHUR BELLINGHAM  
27, Dawson Street

HOTELS

DUBLIN

Stay at THE COLLEGE HOTEL,  
College St. Central. Comfortable. Moderate.

Vegetarian Cafe, College Street.

Princess Cafe, Grafton Street.

Dublin's popular resort.

MAPLE'S HOTEL

KILDARE STREET

First-Class  
Central, quiet, moderate terms.

IRISH LINEN

IRISH LACE

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKFS.

These are unequalled the wide world over  
and will unite those who have the name  
MURPHY & ORR. Our customers know that  
we guarantee that they are getting the  
VERY BEST that can be produced.

LOVELY INITIAL HKS. Pure Linen,  
from 6s. doz.

CHARMING CROCHET LACE COLLARS  
from 4s. 6d. each.

Postage extra.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

MURPHY & ORR  
18c Belfast, Ireland  
Established 1825.

WATER SOFTENER

HARD WATER RENDERED AS SOFT  
AS RAIN WATER

by filtration through the artificial sand

For particulars apply to F. R. WEBB,  
Engineer, Randalstown, Co. Antrim

REDWOOD CREOSOTE

REDWOOD CREOSOTED

RIPPING PROCESS

FENCING AND GATES

FARM BUILDINGS

Appl. RICHARD WADE SONS  
& CO. LTD.

HULL Dept. C.

COAL

FAMILY COAL MERCHANT

ANDREW STEWART, Colliery Agent.

Heriot Hill Coal Depot, Warriston Road.

Edinburgh. Telephone 3539X Central.

BELFAST

IRISH LINEN

IRISH LACE

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKFS.

These are unequalled the wide world over  
and will unite those who have the name  
MURPHY & ORR. Our customers know that  
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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES  
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

## KANSAS CITY, MO., ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at Kansas City St. Louis



MAIN, THRU TO WALNUT

OUR FIRST  
January White Sale  
OF  
Undermuslins  
BEGINS JANUARY 2ND, 1914

We have assembled a really wonderful variety of fine Undermuslins at remarkably low prices for this first White Sale. There are many exceptional reductions worthy of greatest consideration.

Stores at Cincinnati Detroit

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Lunch in Our Tea Room



1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls"

OUR ENTIRE FALL STOCK NOW ON SALE AT  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Reduction

You all know "Rose Esterly" garments are high class and very exclusive.

We invite you to this Big After Holiday Sale

Our "KINDERLAND" will offer big values in Little Folks' Clothes.

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Lemmon Hair Shop

MANUFACTURING—MARCEL WAVE 301 SHARP BUILDING Cor. 11th and Walnut Streets.

Brinley

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER Cleaned and Mended 305 Altman Building.

Allison's HAIR SHOP HAIR DRESSING, MANUFACTURING Hair Goods, Toilet Articles 309 SHARP BLDG. Home Phone Main 1446

MADAM MILLER LINGERIE

Beautiful Gift Boxes containing useful hand-made articles. 304 Lillis Building.

LADIES' TAILORING

C. W. NEWTON LADIES' TAILOR Northeast 11th and Main Streets Four to East Tenth Street Prices reasonable.

LADIES' TAILORING GOWNS BROOKS

Room 520 Mo. Bldg. 1023 Grand Ave.

MILLINERY EGNER

MILLINERY WE DO REMODELING 216 East 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO. Home Phone 6000 Main.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA GARMENT CLEANERS PRESSERS KANSAS CITY

5442-44 Brooklyn

Parcel Post orders Given Prompt Attention

REAL ESTATE

225 HARRISON—Beautiful stone house for sale; large hall, parlor, dining room, library, kitchen and refrigerator room first floor; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath second floor; 2 front porches; roof of each floor; first and second floors finished in oak; splendidly decorated; price \$5600. Address 710 Commerce Bldg.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS made on Kansas City, Mo., improved real estate.

FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE

A. E. LOMBARD, Vice-President 1019 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE

LYLE A. STEPHENSON THE INSURER

Insurance Service That Serves Telephone NOW, Main 118, either phone R. A. LONG BLDG., 118 East 10th

PHOTOGRAPHY

Miss Reiner PHOTOGRAPHS—Conservatory of Music and Art Building, 1029 Oak Street.

FLORISTS

SAMUEL MURRAY Florist

STORE, 913 GRAND AVENUE

Beth phones, 2670 Main, "One Store Only."

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

Rare Old Prints and Etchings

EXCELLENT FRAMING Hand Carved Frames a Specialty ROMPEL ART SHOP CO. 306 WALDHEIM BUILDING

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY

"THIS LAUNDRY OF QUALITY" FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING

CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT

1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST. Home tel. Main 2508

BELL PHONE 522-523

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEEVER

Groceries and Meats

4503 PUBLIC AVENUE

Bell Phone No. 44

BELL PHONE No. 2202

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

THE BABY SHOP

Fifth Floor, Lillis Building.

Outfitters to Infants and Older Children Ready-to-Wear or Made-to-Order.

KANSAS CITY

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to N.E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce building.

R. J. RINEHART, D. D. S.

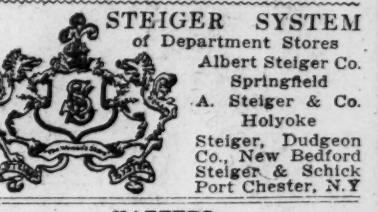
Gloyd Building

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## DEPARTMENT STORES



STEIGER SYSTEM of Department Stores

Albert Steiger Co.

Springfield

A. Steiger & Co.

Holyoke

Steiger, Dodgeon

Co., New Bedford

Steiger & Schick

Port Chester, N. Y.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter,

10 AVENUE ST., front door, Adams of Adams.

House, Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats

cleaned, pressed and retrimmed. Hats

banded and bound while you wait. Best

work. Street floor.

WORK

STOCK

PONIES

Shetland and Welsh Ponies

PINE HILL FARM, Forest St.

MEDFORD, MASS.

AGENTS WANTED

## Agents Wanted

To sell genuine Irish linens in all localities for line of hand embroidery and articles of lace. Clean, neat, profitable opportunity for reliable parties who are willing to work.

M. MILLER, P. O. Box 806, Los Angeles, Calif.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and city to handle one or more of the following lines of goods:

articles guaranteed; is used

one or more times in every home and place of business; saves its cost every 2 to 4 weeks; big profits. ARNOLD, West Washington st., Gothen, Ind.

CONTRACTORS—TORONTO, ONT.

Sutherland Construction Co.

McKINNON BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.

Contractors for Churches, Banks and Office Buildings.

Churches a Specialty

St. Louis, Mo.

VIOLETS—MICHIGAN

DOUBLE VIOLETS, beautiful and fresh, any quantity, carefully packed, mailed anywhere. ISABEL A. BITELY, Lawton, Mich.; phone.

DAYTON (O.) ADVERTISING

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COATS, SUITS

Millinery and Dry Goods

Wm. F. Oelman & Co.

Agents for Queen Quality Shoes and Standard Patterns

Main and Fourth Sts., Dayton, O.

CLEANSERS

Bell Phone Main 1639 Home Phone 4639

THE

Fenton Cleaning Co.

CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS.

DAYTON, OHIO.

We call for your work.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—

You'll know if you are to become a citizen you'll want to know

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Queen-size

Stoves, Ranges and Office Furniture.

Ask anyone. They'll say

The Cappel Furniture Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Morris & Simes

MEN'S BOOTERY

DISTRIBUTORS

Stetson Shoes

Algonquin Hotel Bldg. LUDLOW ST.

COAL

THE OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.

FIFTH AND WAYNE AVE.

Bell Main 34 Home 5334

TAILORS

J. M. ZELLER

Tailoring it should be done.

4 Third Street Arcade, Dayton, Ohio.

Home Phone 3372.

LOU HAUCK

THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES

Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO.

DENTISTS

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist

Callahan Bank Building, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Streets.

DAYTON

ADVERTISERS using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by adding

MR. LOUIS SCHAFFNER, 704 Commercial building, Dayton, Ohio.

ROOMS

TO RENT—Nicely furnished outside room;

priv. res.; hot water heat; very desirable;

trans. I. C. Kenwood L. Two rooms, both beds.

428 Oakwood ave. Tel. Drexel 632.

OFFICES TO LET

## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

## DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

## FURS FURS

OUR GREAT ANNUAL  
FUR SALE

offers opportunities in fine quality, thoroughly reliable Furs that are nothing short of remarkable. The unseasonable and unusually warm weather during November and December leaves us with stocks so great that extraordinary price-reducing has been resorted to in order to stimulate selling. Everything included—Women's and Misses' Fur Sets and Fur Coats, and Men's Fur Lined Coats.



CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

DIXIE TEA SHOP Phone Main 20  
DIXIE LAND  
124 FARMER ST.  
1900 WOODWARD AVE. Phone North 5014  
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas and Dinners;  
also Sunday evening dinners.

## SHOES

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS and MEN  
THE ECONOMIC SHOE HOUSE  
51 and 53 W. Grand River Ave.

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

## ADVERTISING

MARGARET R. BURLINGAME, special  
writer "The Woman's Viewpoint" in adver-  
tising. Booklets, circulars, folders and form  
letters written. National and local  
campaigns planned. \$50 Free Press blg.

## CLOTHIERS

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys'  
clothing—best in the world for  
quality. Mabley's Corner, Grand River  
and Griswold.

## FACTORY GIRLS

FACTORY GIRLS, wrapping and dipping  
chocolates in Somerville; piece work;  
Brooklyn: 21-25 years preferred; \$1 day.  
Call STATE-FREE EMP. OFFICE, Kneel-  
and st. Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DAY WORK wanted by white woman, laundry, cleaning, etc.; well recommended. MRS. MCGRAY, 10 Smith st., Roxbury, Mass.

DE. BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST 8 years experience, single, salary system references. M. W. GRAY, 66 Norway st., Suite 1, Boston.

DRESSESMAKER wants work by day; \$1.50 a week, house and evening dresses; alterations on ladies' garments. Mrs. L. CROCKETT, Station A, General Delivery, Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER wants position; good seamstress; understands cooking, general training of dependents. MRS. J. RIVERS, 200 Crescent av., Beachmont, Mass. Phone 556-R. 27

EXPERIENCED SISTERS (colored) will do first-class cooking and laundry also work in general, together. W. FREEMAN, 61 Marlboro st., Chelsea, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK wants situation, private family or restaurant; no objection. BELLE COLE, 4 Burnside st., Boston.

GENERAL GIRL wishes situation as housekeeper or general maid; experienced cook and caretaker; references; good wages. ROXIE AND ROSE, preferred. MISS HELEN LANG, Gilman Square, P. O. gen. del., Somerville, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young colored girl; can help with children; sleep if required; 2 years' experience; references. ETHEL CROOPER, 30 Sawyer st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by colored woman; day or week; no Sunday work. MAMIE CRAIG, 75 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—by competent laundress, work in the city; Brooklyn or Allston preferred. MRS. SANDERSON, 178 Bigelow st., Brighton, Mass.

WANTED—Chamber work, general housework; care of babies. MELISSA SAYLES, 228 W. Cananda st., Boston.

WANTED—Work by the hour or day in East Boston or Winthrop. Address MISS KATE WILLIAMS, 34 Revere st., Winthrop.

HOTEL WORK wanted by lady about 30; housekeeping room, preferred 5 hours; experience; best references. MRS. A. SEAMANS, Thordike Hotel, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, trustworthy and capable, wishes position in family of two in Boston or suburbs; good family; references. C. H. STONE, S. GOODWIN, 23 Gray st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, matron of institution or companion; excellent with children; any studies; good references. MRS. EMMA H. CHASE, 3510 N. 17th st., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER—no encumbrance, wishes position for 2 in family; prefer couple of adults; excellent cook and neat work; highly endorsed. Address: 201 ST. MARY'S, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman would like position in small adult home where maid is kept or heavy work not required. Boston suburbs; letter only; best references. MRS. MARY E. STEPHENSON, 1 Littlefield, 33 Bloomfield st., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion wants position with lady; card not answered. MISS ELIZABETH CHASE, 5 Howland st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by an experienced English maid; small family. L. MORRIS, 90 Prescott st., East Boston, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by willing colored maid; good references. LIZZIE McJOY, care S. Monroe, 964 Shawmut av., Boston.

LAUNDRY OR CLEANING wanted by the day; week; first-class colored woman; best of references. MRS. THOMAS, 12 Gay st., Boston.

MATRON, housekeeper or chef, in club-house or hotel, wanted by a smart American woman; would take charge of restaurant; good family; references. Mrs. E. D. DURANTE, 100 Broadview, Roxbury.

DRAPEL on wrists, one with wholesale price preferred. STEPHANO CO., 18 West 28th st., New York.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for two children; willing to travel. MRS. S. BARNAUD, 86th st. and Broadway, New York.

HOUSEWORK wanted; downstairs maid; good pay; good food and comfortable home; moderate salary. 4 adults; references. MRS. M. ULRICH, 1427 Wick st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESLADIES wanted for permanent positions in large manufacturing concern; drive automobile; seek position; gentleman's estate, or country hotel; good reference; will travel. FREDERICK C. SELNACHT, 112 Troutman st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CASHIERS, experienced, wanted for retail candy stores in New York city. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

PRINTER—Masking and all-round man; even daily, evenings; give salary and experience. EVENING STANDARD, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SHOES—Lasters and second lasters on terms; 44 per cent advance; first class men's shoes. G. B. PEPPER & BRIGGS, 322 John st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20), strong and intelligent, wants work of any kind. EDWARD KNIGHT, 4929 Girard av., West Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIGENCE, 10 years traveling through principal cities of Europe, desires position; speaks good English, German and French. ISAAC SHENKWAR, 366 S. Brooklyn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19) would like connection with rubber manufacturing concern; previously employed by large rubber company in New York city as stock clerk and bookkeeper. Address: A. P. PEPPER, Castle Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.

COMPANION—Refined woman, middle-aged, wants position as foreman in a large manufacturing concern in the traffic department; eastern city preferred; experienced. NELSON B. ASH, 10 N. Pearl st., North East, Pa.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, for retail candy stores in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

COMPANION—Attendant, mother's help; seamstress, assist with light duties; to keep house for one; no washing; refined, cheerful. Al reference. MRS. LIDA MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER or householder; refined; woman wants steady, comfortable home; moderate salary. 4 adults; references. MRS. KATHERINE H. WRIGHT, 7830 Main st., Hollinsburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION—Housekeeper—Middle-aged woman, domestic, fond of home life, seeks position in a small family; good references. Mrs. E. J. FLETCHER, 571 W. 137th st., New York.

COMPANION—Lady of refinement wants position; cheerful and bright worker. MRS. L. MORRISON, 331 W. 58th st., New York.

COMPANION—Refined woman, middle-aged, wants position as foreman in a small family of adults. MRS. M. DAVIS, 262 W. 130th st., New York.

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by experienced man; good pay; good cost figuring, bookkeeping and purchasing experience in a manufacturing office. F. E. FISHBACK, 87 N. 1st st., East Orange, N. J.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent, trusty woman with baby 7 months old; seeks situation; city or suburb; good food and pay; good references. Mrs. G. M. GERTRUEDE E. SHRIVER, 317 W. 54th st., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent, trusty woman with baby 7 months old; seeks situation; city or suburb; good food and pay; good references. Mrs. G. M. GERTRUEDE E. SHRIVER, 317 W. 54th st., New York City.

GENERAL WORK wanted by any kind wanted; steady pay; good references. OLGA JACOBI, 473 W. 145th st., care Rebhelin, New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by experienced woman; good experience; good references. BESSIE SCHROEDER, 66 W. 10th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by experienced man; ISAAC WILSON, 706 S. 15th st., Philadelphia.

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# Real Estate Market

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

Several parcels of South Boston property changed hands today and papers have gone to record. Among them are numbered 268 and 270 West Fifth street, two octagon front brick dwelling houses close to F street, owned by Mary E. Fernald and sold to Edward J. Moore. The two lots measure 2635 square feet and carry \$1400 of the \$8800 assessed value.

Ada T. Hayden sells a lot of building land on Vale street between Mercer and Dorchester streets, aggregating 10,800 square feet, taxed for a total of \$2500. James A. Quigley is the buyer.

South End property owned by Herbert N. Wilson was bought by Gerolamo Bonfiglio, consisting of a 3½-story brick dwelling and lot containing 894 square feet of land. The assessed valuation is \$3100, including the \$1400 on the lot.

A parcel of land on Dakota street, near Bowdoin square east, has been sold by William J. Connolly to William Riley. There are 3300 square feet, taxed for \$900.

#### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commission of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Center st., 295-297 rear, ward 22; Thos. E. Plant Co.; brick mfg. and garage.

South st., 25-27, ward 23; J. Scott McLean, W. H. Hardberg; brick dwellings.

Nazlin st., 21, rear, ward 23; J. Scott McLean, W. H. Hardberg; brick dwellings.

Canterbury st., 910 rear, ward 23; Anna M. Gundal; frame tool house.

Hampden st., 12, ward 17; Elsie Morell; frame house.

Liberty st., 10, ward 16; O. P. Day; frame storange.

Humboldt av., 144, ward 21; Atlas Realty Co.; frame dwelling.

Goldsmith st., 18, rear, ward 23; Westwood Farm Milk Co.; J. G. Hutchinson; frame wagon shop.

Hanover st., 205, ward 9; Sarah Van Noord; after stores and mfg.

Washington st., 1067, cor. Compton st., ward 9; John Simerlatt; frame store and dwelling.

#### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

Hugh N. Wilson to Gerolamo Bonfiglio; Acton st., w. 11; Joseph Gilman to Grace L. Pharaoh, Denmark st., d. 11; Grace L. Pharaoh, same to same, w. 11; Ada T. Hayden to James W. Quigley, Vale st., 5 lots; q. 11.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

Mary E. Fernald to Edward G. Moore, W. Fifth st., w. 11; Same to same, w. 11.

Ada T. Hayden to James W. Quigley, Vale st., 5 lots; q. 11.

**EAST BOSTON**

Rebecca Cherry to Giuseppe Mastramanno, Cottage st., w. 11; Giuseppe Mastramanno, Cottage st., w. 11; Charles E. Plummer to Gastone Censullo, Maverick st., w. 11; Same to same, w. 11.

Thomas Pollock to Malke Hecht et al., Wadsworth st., q. 11.

Rebecca Lovell to Samuel Lippin, Revere st., q. 11.

**ROXBURY**

Margaret O'Hearn to Margaret A. Macdonald, Carlow st., q. 11.

Margaret A. Macdonald to Timothy O'Hearn and Carlow st., q. 11.

Horatio Davis est., intree, to Alice M. Brooks, Mindora and Prentiss st., d. 11.

Ella Reinsteins est. to Bridget M. Mahoney, Brook av., d. 11.

Bridget M. Mahoney to Ella Reinsteins, Brook av., d. 11.

John S. Ellery est. to Benedito Catineira, Highland st., q. 11.

**DORCHESTER**

Stephen A. Koen to Elizabeth A. Koen et al., Hartford st., w. 11.

William J. Connolly to William Riley, Dakota st., q. 11.

Josephine A. Ringrose to Antoinette Moyes, Eastman st., 2 pds.; q. 11.

Florence E. Russell to Fred N. Russell, River st., q. 11.

**WEST ROXBURY**

Alice Williams to William A. Morse, Cheshire st., and W. Rox. Parkway; q. 11.

Prop. of Forest Hills Cemetery to Francis Murphy, St. Clare, Wachusett st., q. 11.

Harold E. Cox to Katherine L. Lane, Fletcher st., w. 11.

William Kirby, Jr., to John N. Steinberg, Clifford and Hawthorne st., d. 11.

**HYDE PARK**

Twenty thousand pounds of fresh fish were landed at Yarmouth, N. S., from the schooner Mildred Robinson to be shipped to Boston, according to today's report. She was the only arrival.

**ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS NAME COMMITTEE FOR JUNIORS' PLAY**

Miss Mary Parkman, Miss Elizabeth Sibley and Miss Anne Stedman of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, Boylston street, have appointed a committee in charge of the play, "The Spirit of '76," to be given in Copley hall the afternoon of Feb. 3 and 4, by the Junior Anti-Suffrage Association.

Miss Elizabeth McCracken, a writer, speaks to the members of the Cambridge anti-suffrage current events class at its meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, Lancaster street, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6. Mrs. John Milton, chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, also happened to be a fisherman who was sighted floating about 150 miles east of Boston Monday afternoon.

Moischa Iscinski, a Hebrew fish pedler, who made his daily pilgrimage to T wharf to secure a supply of sardines, red fish, etc., with which to engage in business, fell overboard today while he was getting out of the way of a team, and was rescued by two Italian fishermen who happened to be in a dory nearby.

Another report of buoys being extinguished has been brought in by Captain Frostad of the steamer Melrose from Norfolk. He says that the Nobisk gas buoy in Vineyard sound and the No. 6 gas buoy in Great Round Shoal channel were not burning when he passed by. The Pollock Rip gas buoy, he reports, has dragged about three eighths of a mile from its proper position.

At room 517, Pierce building, Copley square, Mrs. Frank Foxcroft, chairman of the Cambridge branch, will be the speaker on the evening of Jan. 6.

#### ALEPO TEMPLE SHOWS GROWTH IN ANNUAL REPORT

In the annual reports to be submitted by the officers of the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, this afternoon it is shown that there has been an increase in the membership for the past year of 108 and in the assets of \$4522.92.

The list of nominations to be presented includes:

For potente, George A. Shackford;

for chief rabban, Walter W. Morrison;

for assistant rabban, Francis H. Appleton;

for high priest and prophet, James S. Blake; for oriental guide, James D. Robertson; for treasurer, Joseph W. Work; for recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell add for trustee for three years, Henry N. Fisher.

For auditors, George H. Allen, Augustus C. Jordan and Thomas R. Neath.

For representative to the imperial council: George A. Shackford, James S. Blake, Charles C. Henry and Charles A. Estey.

**PUBLICITY MEN HAVE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT**

Fun dominated the annual holiday dinner of the Pilgrim Publicity Association in the American House last evening. This function followed the formal opening of the association's headquarters at 44 Bromfield street, earlier in the day. There were 22 members present and the proceedings were under the direction of Carroll J. Swan, president. Every one received a score or more of gifts.

The annual election to decide upon a chairman provided amusement from nominations to count. H. Wesley Curtis was declared winner.

At the conclusion of the dinner there was a motion picture exhibition and a minstrel program by members.

**CONCORD PLANS CONCERT**

CONCORD, Mass.—The Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Hindman scholarship in February, when the Radcliffe Musical Clubs will entertain, assisted by Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr.

**MONTREAL HAS TWO FIRES**

MONTREAL, Que.—Fire destroyed a block of houses and stores at St. Hubert and Ontario streets here Monday afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Another fire today caused a damage of \$250,000. The water supply is short.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Melford Hall (Br), Abrams, Calcutta via Algiers.

Str Edison Light, Meech, Sewalls Point.

Str North Point (Br), Reavley, Fowey.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Scranton, Totman, New York,

two bgs Poeno and Ampere.

Schr Maria O'Fee, Eastman, Bath, Me.

Cleared

Str Lexington, Thacher, Philadelphia.

Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed

Strs Zyldyk (Dutch), Rotterdam, via Philadelphia; A W Perry (Br) Halifax, N. S.; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Melrose, Baltimore, Ontario, Norfolk; Lexington, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; steam lighters Reliance, Newburyport; Eureka, Rockport, Mass. and Providence; tug Europa, Newport f o, towing barges Ilana, Tipson and Pittston; Neponset, towing bg Pocono (from New York), Gloucester; schr Singleton Palmer, New port; Ontario, New York, towing bgs Metacomet, Pilgrim and David Wallace; schrs Lyra (Br), Dipper Harbor, N. B.; J L Colwell (Br), St. John, N. B.; St Anthony (Br), Digby, N. S.

**NEW YORK ARRIVED**

Strs San Jacinto, Galveston; El Cid, New Orleans; Finland, Antwerp and Dover; America, Philadelphia; Canada, Mediterranean ports.

Strs Uraxian, Rotterdam via Halifax N. S.; Oakland, Las Palmas; Caribbean, Bermuda; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Cherokee, Georgetown, S. C.; Tyler, Newport News and Norfolk; Chesapeake, Baltimore; cutter Itasca, twg wreckage; derelict destroyer Seneca.

**COASTWISE TRAFFIC**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29—Arrd str. Orion, Glasgow via St. John, N. B.; Torndanskij, Daiquiri; Katie, Port Marie; Jos di Giorgio, Port Antonio; Mannata, New York, Sild str Cretan, Jacksonville for Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 29—Arrd str. Melitonian, New York; Huron, do for Jacksonville; Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, both proceeded.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29—Arrd str. El Sol, New York. Cleared str Indiana, Liverpool; El Occidente and Posillipo, New York. Sild str Preston, Boats del Toro; Niceto de Larrinaga, Koba and Yokohama.

GULFPORT, Dec. 27—Arrd str. Wear, Montevideo; bark Godrun, Buenos Aires; schr Hartney W. Havana. Sild 27, stars Samara, Tuxpan; 28, Rose Lee, Zaandam and Rotterdam via Port Arthur.

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# World's Financial News Shoe Trade

## ENCOURAGING CONDITIONS IN THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Interviews With Representatives of Various Lines Indicate General Expectation for Improved Trade in Coming Year—Hide Market Easier

The local shoe market is in a hopeful state of expectancy. Interviews with the traveling men who have returned from trips among the jobbers and retailers as well show that the confidence which the manufacturers place in the trade of 1914 is based on conditions exceedingly promising.

Representatives of all the different lines were seen and none expressed a doubt but what the future would yield a trade in excess of a year ago.

Merchants in the South and West were unanimous in reporting local conditions good, and many stated that their business showed a steady, if not a large increase.

At present the shoe business is practically the same as it usually is during a closing week of a departing year and what orders are received comprise small lots.

The official report of the number of shoes produced in Massachusetts during 1913 cannot be ascertained for some time, but as that for 1909 was stated to have been 187,000,000 pairs and as the records of increased capacity during the past year can be safely placed at 5 per cent it would be a conservative approximation to estimate the output for this closing year as over 200,000,000 pairs.

As a whole manufacturers are well satisfied with the 1913 volume of trade, although they were equally agreed that the percentage of profit was too small.

The number of failures was not abnormally large, and this fact greatly assisted in making the year fairly profitable.

Prices for the opening season are well established, and though leather may be soft in spots, that which is most in use is in small supply and firm in price, so the concessions quoted on leather apply to slow selling stock. With the production under full control of the tanners it is perfectly reasonable to believe that they will not impair their interests by needlessly increasing their outputs. Therefore shoe leather values are not likely to recede unless conditions change for the worse.

Manufacturers of men's fine grade shoes report their factories running full and a fair accumulation of orders for future shipment. The retail trade has been very good, and the jobbers have done well considering the prices, which are apt to result in a business that is small compared with what they give to the medium grade, which is reported as showing a gain over the previous year.

Men's side leather goods are in good demand. The better grade has much business for future delivery, but trade of late has been light, which statement might apply to the cheaper lines as well.

Boys' and youths' shoes were liberally sampled when the salesmen were out. There were, however, less ease orders taken than expected. Prices have been, and are now, working against large transactions, yet factories are busy.

Ladies' footwear appears to be having a duplicating trade of fair proportions. The turned lines continue in good demand, with a future which indicates a still greater trade. While incoming business was slack during the past week, there is a fair quantity booked and with what the buyers will place during January visit manufacturers feel quite assured of a steady trade from now on.

Misses' and children's shoes are in fair request. Factories differ as to activity although none are without work. The trade is somewhat spotty just at present, and some are very busy. There are, however, no pessimists among manufacturers of these grades, and the feeling is hopeful.

A softer tone to the hide market is in evidence and prices during December proved that what a depressing power inactive buying has when it becomes general. Reported sales show that hides were off from ½ cent to a cent excepting branded cows, heavy Texas steers and native cows, which sold from ½ to ¾ cent more than a year ago.

The fact that there are sales made on private terms is more disturbing to those inclined to purchase than declared prices might be thought they may be at figures low enough to create distrust. Leather buyers have a trait of imagining that things going on in their market which have the marks of secrecy must necessarily place them at a disadvantage, therefore it is quite evident that these confidential transactions are being used against the sensitive operators to the fullest extent.

Furthermore, the bearish feature now prevailing sprang from no sound tangible cause, for the cattle supply shows no increased ratio. In fact it must be a shade less than it was in October. The kill averages the same per week as a year ago.

From tanners it was learned that though the week's business was mediocre there is an undertone to the leather market which bespeaks a good demand after Jan. 1, and so confident are they of the truth of this that last week closed on as firm a market as has been seen this fall. There are those also who claim that present prices will appear low by the time factories are in full operation for the next season's run, but this as it may the leather market contains so many controlling features that there is no cause for the short buy-

## FAIR TRAFFIC GAINS BY THE WESTERN ROADS

Sentiment Is Improving and Iron and Steel Market Shows Signs of Reviving—Temporary Lull Is Anticipated

### SITUATION CLEARING

CHICAGO—Traffic reports received by the Western railroads showed fair gains over a year ago, although there was no material change over the previous week. Sentiment continues to show an improvement, although there is no important change in the general situation and none is looked for until after the first of the year. On the other hand railroad officials and others look for some further recession during the next few weeks as the holiday activities are over. The surplus car report covering the fortnight ended Dec. 15 shows that there has been a sharp falling off in car shortages and that the surplus or idle equipment is now greater than in a number of months.

The western iron and steel market shows signs of a revival and some of the largest producers are confident that it is now merely a question of a somewhat limited time before business in that industry will assume normal proportions. It is believed that prices for the various commodities have reached the bottom level, and there are indications that from now on prices will show a stiffening tendency. It is said to be a fact that during the past week or 10 days recent makers refuse to sell on the recent low basis of values for more than three months ahead. The railroads are beginning to make extended inquiries and have placed some liberal orders for equipment recently and this is said to indicate a large tonnage in sight.

In the money market the year is going out peacefully. There are no signs of unusual stringency in call money. Rates will probably harden somewhat over the first, but there is not sufficient demand to cause any disturbance.

Locally, banks are not rich, and yet it is not believed that call rates will advance to over 6 per cent. Business in time money is dull. Some outside commercial paper is moving, but almost entirely to out of town. A prominent Boston note brokerage concern sold four months' endorsed factory paper in New York Saturday as low as 5 ¼ per cent, and choice single name commercial paper at 5 ½ per cent and 6 per cent. These are the nominal rates here. Bankers are looking for a fairly firm money market until the latter part of January. It is figured that the subscriptions to the stock of the regional banks will cause a demand for money; then there will be a shifting of reserves under the new currency law, and if, on top of this, general business improves, conditions may be such as will warrant moderately firm rates.

Call money rules from 5 ½@6 per cent. The 5 per cent rate has disappeared. Time money is dull at 5 ½@6 per cent for practically all dates. Commercial paper moves slowly at 5 ½@6 per cent. These are the nominal rates here. Bankers are looking for a fairly firm money market until the latter part of January. It is figured that the subscriptions to the stock of the regional banks will cause a demand for money; then there will be a shifting of reserves under the new currency law, and if, on top of this, general business improves, conditions may be such as will warrant moderately firm rates.

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There were 11 New York institutions reporting less than the required reserve in Saturday's statement, four national, one state and six trust companies. This compares with seven institutions below the reserve required last week, six in the preceding week, and 18 in the corresponding week last year.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rules at 3 ½ per cent. Time money is 4 ½@5 per cent for 60 and 90 days, and 4 ½@5 per cent for four to six months. The market for commercial paper is quiet at 5 ½@6 per cent for six months' names.

Sterling exchange is somewhat unsettled.

Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.86; demand, \$4.85 ½; 60 days' sight, \$4.81 ¼; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.80 ¼.

### SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 30)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Birmingham—L. N. Warner; U. S. Chicago—P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Co.; and C. H. Copley Plaza.

Chicago and Cairo, Ill.—W. B. Huett; Coopers Plaza.

Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Giovannis; Lincoln; Lenox.

Gloversville, N. Y.—Leonard Meyer of B. H. Meyer.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yorkes of Good-Shoe Co.; Tour.

Parkersburg, Va.—O. D. McGraw of Gram-Hughes.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Philadelphia—Sam Cohen; U. S. Ricard.

Richmond, Va.—B. Stern of Stern & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Richmond, Va.—C. T. Snow of Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Toledo—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Tour.

Toledo—C. M. Deiderich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—Mr. Husk of Dunn McGehee.

Detroit—Roy Pingree of Pingree Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Montreal, Can.—J. L. Cholmond of Re-gius Shoe Co.; Tour.

Toronto—C. E. F. Leach of Witherspoon Bros.; friends.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invited all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and obtain information about 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Legal	Actual	% inc.
	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	
Union	27.9	25.0	29.1	5.1
Old Boston	23.0	24.1	25.0	4.3
New England	29.1	28.5	29.1	3.4
Fourth-Atlantic	25.1	26.5	25.3	2.4
Merchants	24.3	26.0	25.6	3.8
Second	23.1	24.5	23.0	2.2
Shawmut	23.3	24.5	23.2	2.0
Commerce	20.5	23.3	33.4	15.8
Webster & Atlas	25.5	25.3	25.5	0.8
First	27.2	27.0	28.7	3.2
Security	25.9	25.3	25.5	2.4
Winthrop	23.6	25.9	28.4	12.4
Commercial	23.1	27.4	25.1	7.4
Average	23.4	25.0	26.0	4.3

Average local reserve is .4 per cent lower and average actual reserve is .2 per cent lower than a week ago. Seven of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and eight in actual reserve. Three banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against two below last week.

## BOSTON & MAINE NOTE POSITION STILL UNCHANGED

The improved position of the short-term notes of the Boston & Maine during the past week naturally has led to the hasty conclusion that something important had developed in connection with the financing which the company must do very soon in order to take care of the \$10,000,000 in notes which fall due next February.

It cannot be found, however, that any substantial progress has been made to this end, although every aspect of the situation is receiving the careful attention and consideration of the officials.

Bankers who are in close touch with the situation state that they have been consulted with the idea of getting a line on every possibility in connection with the financing, but these consultations have in no sense taken the form of negotiations.

As one of the bankers expressed it: "The matter is wholly up to Mr. Elliott and Mr. McDonald, and the finance committee, and, while we know that they are canvassing the situation thoroughly, no definite plan has been settled upon. Not only must it be determined where the income is to come from for taking care of the interest on any new securities, but the government will have a strong voice in the matter, and any arrangement made must have the government sanction."

It is admitted that something definite must be arrived at very soon, but in this connection it is the opinion of bankers that once a satisfactory plan can be set up it will be an easy matter to arrange for the new money needed. Such a plan may be decided upon at any time now, and it is the hope that such will be the case rather than any definite development that has caused the better feeling recently noted.

## MASSACHUSETTS TRUST COMPANY

The calmest observers of business conditions believe they see the general situation clarifying and now that the currency bill has become a law, there has been removed from the situation one of the greatest influences which made for uncertainty and those interests having to do with finance may now go ahead as the way has been made clear. It is pointed out that the business depression in this country has been largely due to just such influences and brought about the hesitation in every line of trade. Whatever may be the objections to the new money law, it will be given a trial and in important circles it is believed that it will be an improvement over what has hitherto prevailed and will be a business help instead of a retarding influence or factor from now on.

The attitude of the government toward big business has also become better understood during the past week, as in the instance of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company incident. This showed that large corporations and others need have no fear of government interference as long as they keep within the law while, on the other hand, it is pointed out, the latter will lend every possible assistance to big business interests as long as they observe the correct meaning of existing laws.

Until the new currency law is better understood it is to be expected that there will be further caution exercised by the banks and the embargoes upon credits will probably not be extensively removed until the action of the new law upon general business throughout the country is made clear. But with these disturbing elements gradually being removed from the general situation many close observers profess to see signs of returning confidence.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$27,303,905	\$27,088,493
Balances	1,299,314	1,508,184

United States treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$2,750.

## FARM OUTPUT ESTIMATED AT TEN BILLIONS

A Bumper Yield in Spite of Droughts and Other Handicaps in 1913—A Remarkable Record for American Farms

### A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

WASHINGTON—Ten billion dollars' worth of products, \$5,000,000,000 of cash income—a bumper crop in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of 6,000,000 American farms.

The most successful year of husbandry in the United States brought forth \$6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which \$2,896,000,000 was represented by cereals alone, and \$3,650,000,000 worth of animal products sold and slaughtered and animal products.

The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1899, more than a billion dollars over 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent will remain on farms where they were produced and that 20 per cent of the animal production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the department of agriculture at \$5,847,000,000.

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# Leading Events in Athletics Cornell Leads at Chess

## SECOND ROUND COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY TODAY

Cornell Carries Off Honors for First Day's Play With Three Points Out of Four—Pennsylvania Second, Brown Last

## SOME GOOD MATCHES

NEW YORK—Players of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown universities met today at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club for the second day's play in the annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League. The opening matches were played Monday and some of the contests were very well fought out.

Cornell carried off the honors with a total of 3 points out of 4, her representatives winning two games and drawing two. Pennsylvania, with two victories, a toss, and a draw, scored 2½ points, while Brown, scoring only a draw, brought up the rear.

As the conditions under which this tourney is being played are entirely new, there being four from each college instead of two as heretofore, a total of 12 contestants all told, it was necessary to hold a preliminary meeting, at which Walter Underhill, president of the league, presided. It was then decided to have the players at the third and fourth boards play together in a round robin tourney in the same manner in which the first and second board class have competed in former years. After four rounds the totals made by each college in both classes determine the champion-

R. Sze, Pennsylvania, and N. B. Perkins, Cornell, played the more eventful game of the session, in fact, the last one to be concluded. The Chinese student, who made a clean sweep a year ago found more than his match in Perkins, who played a splendid middle game, in the course of which he annexed a pawn and at one stage had two passed pawns on the queen's side of the board. Sze played the ending with remarkable steadiness and succeeded in saving his side from defeat by drawing after 47 moves.

A. C. Phrlich, Cornell, by giving up a pawn at the sixteenth move, led his opponent into a neat little trap, the result of which was that he recovered the pawn with the superior position. Both of Durfee's rooks were in the middle of the board at an early stage, which gave him a difficult game to play. At the twenty-third a pawn, later on two more pawns, after 51 moves.

Mitchel, Brown and Teitelbaum, Pennsylvania, reached an ending with equal pawns, but the Pennsylvania player forced a superior position for his king and scored after 54 moves.

An Evans' gambit, offered by Houghale, Pennsylvania, promised an exciting game, but he mismanaged it. Grafman, although forced to move his king, obtained the better development, won a pawn on the eighteenth move, the exchange on the twentieth and the game after 44 moves.

Clurman, Cornell and Speery, Brown played an uneventful draw, which lasted 33 moves.

Woolley, Brown and Levin, Penn discussed Petroff's defense, in which the Brown representative soon got into deep water. Levin scored after 33 moves.

The pairing, openings and results of the first round are shown in the appended table:

DARTMOUTH MEN EASILY DEFEAT TECH BY 11 TO 1	
Dartmouth began its hockey season Monday night by defeating the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and duplicating the score of 11 to 1 that Harvard ran up against the same team a few weeks ago at the Arena. The wearers of the Green were vastly superior to the Back Bay collegians, the latter's defense being very weak before the assault. At the end of the first half Dartmouth led 4 to 0; but in the second half they played with the Tech men, shooting seven goals, while Winton saved Tech from being shut out by easing the goal for himself.	
Frost (Bowler), L.W.	
Tuck, C.	Wentworth (Howlett, Gray)
Johnson (Livermore), C.P.	Wentworth (MacLeod (Fletcher) Murchie (Pendleton), F.W.)
Score, Dartmouth 11, Technology 1.	
Goals (first half), Murchie 5; Frost 7; 50. Frost 12; 40. Frost 4; 12. Tuck 7; 20. Wentworth 9; 10. Tuck 13; 29. Tuck 15; 20. Referee, J. H. Foster; Assistant, E. Doody. Goal umpires, McRae and Folan. Timers, Dr. E. F. Murphy and B. J. Woods Time, 29-min. halves.	

## TO DISCUSS NEW LEAGUE ON JAN. 6

CINCINNATI—The activities of the new Federal League have reached a point where they will receive the attention of the national commission. August G. Hermann, chairman of the commission, said on Monday that matters pertaining to the new league will be taken up "in a general way" at the meeting of the commission in Cincinnati Jan. 6.

Heretofore not a great deal of attention has been paid to the new league officially by the commission. The league has been regarded as an organization that had little backing, would not be able to go very far in the way of signing big league stars, and would not be in shape to continue through the playing season.

The acquisition of Tinker, Brown and a few lesser lights gives the impression in this city and elsewhere that the new league is out to do big business.

## ENGLISH TEAM HAS BIG LEAD

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The English cricket eleven were all out for 403 in the second test match, leaving them a lead of 243 on first innings. South Africa lost four wickets for 177, so that the English position is very strong.

The principal English scorers were Rhodes 152 and Mead 102, whilst for South Africa Nourse made 52 and Hands 49, both not out.

## J. B. TINKER AND M. BROWN SIGN FEDERAL PAPERS

Chicago Office of New Baseball League Gives Out Statement That Deal Is Finally Closed

CHICAGO—Announcement is made here today that J. B. Tinker and Mordecai Brown signed their final papers to become managers of Federal league teams at the local offices of the league Monday. Charles Weegeman, president of the Chicago club, stated that Tinker's contract called for a three-year salary of \$36,000. Both Tinker and Brown later confirmed the statement that they had signed the papers. They stated that their salaries had been guaranteed them by a bonding company, which assured them of full payment for three years, no matter whether the league succeeded or not. They said that their departure from organized baseball into the new league had not been made without a full investigation which convinced them that the Federal had sufficient financial backing to make it a real competitor of the older leagues.

After leaving word at his home that he was going out of the city, Tinker remained in the offices of President Weegeman and sent telegraph messages to half a dozen big league players he would like to have in Chicago next year. Mordecai Brown, who is to manage the St. Louis club, said he had made no plans yet, except that he would go to St. Louis tonight to consult the owners of the club there.

President Weegeman said every club in the league had deposited a \$25,000 forfeit that it would live up to all its agreements. In case any of the clubs do not go through with their contracts the money is to become the property of the league. He also said he would announce the personnel of the local club within a few days.

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Technology presented a slightly different lineup from that which faced Harvard and Pilgrim's several weeks ago. Howard Sawyer, who played on Captain Peacock's 1908 Princeton championship seven, although somewhat out of practice, played left wing, and Chandler cared for goal. They, however, were not able to withstand the Dartmouth rushes.

The summary:

DARTMOUTH TECHNOLOGY	
Frost (Bowler), L.W.	
Tuck, C.	Wentworth (Howlett, Gray)
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The summary:

Four Americans PLAY IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Francis Ouimet and Heinrich Schmidt, four of the best American amateur golfers, have decided to try for the British amateur championship of 1914, according to announcement here Monday night. They will leave for England early in the spring.

Ouimet was quoted here as saying: "I may never get another opportunity and I intend to make the most of it. I am planning to start for England early in April in order to get used to conditions."

## DELAYED "M" FOR FORMER PLAYERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sixty-three former football players, many of them famous on the University of Minnesota gridiron from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, will receive their long delayed "M's" on Feb. 18.

The board of athletic control recently appointed a committee to unearth the names of the athletes who played football in the early days who never received letters. The "M's" will be awarded at the annual alumni dinner.

## HARVARD VARSITY WINS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Harvard varsity hockey team played a practise match with the substitutes here Monday and won in a hard-fought contest by a score of 1 to 0. Hopkins scored the winning point in the final minute of play.

## FRESHMAN SQUAD AT MICHIGAN IS MOST PROMISING

About 100 Candidates Are Expected to Report to Coach Rowe When Practise Starts on the Reopening of College

## STAR POLE VAULTER

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Followers of track and field athletics at the University of Michigan are much pleased over the prospects of turning out a strong vaulting squad in 1915, one that will make a better showing in the intercollegiate championships of that year than any that has ever represented the Wolverines. Prospects are very good for 1914, but the outlook for 1915 appears even brighter.

This promising outlook for next year is due to the remarkable freshman-squad that is available at Michigan this year. That at least 100 athletes will report to Coach Rowe following the opening of college next week is confidently predicted. At the short practise held before the holidays 89 registered and it is expected at least 11 new names will be added.

On account of the increased interest shown by the freshmen in track athletics this year it is probable that the Michigan Athletic Association will arrange one or more outside meets for the squad. These meets will be scheduled, if plans materialize, with the freshman teams of some large university or the varsity of one of the smaller Michigan colleges. It is hoped that one trip can be given the candidates thus affording them competition similar to that given the all fresh football men each fall.

Wilson, from Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the best men in the squad and he claims that he has made 12 ft. 2 ins. in the pole vault. Michigan has always been weak in producing pole vaulters and the advent of such a good vaulter as Ann Arbor has been hailed with glee by coaches and students alike. Under the critical eyes of varsity Coach Farrell and Freshman Coach Rowe, Wilson has already vaulted in Watermann gymnasium, and according to the coaches, he has everything that could be desired in the way of form.

D. Butler of Brunswick, N. J., is good at the high jump. He has done 5 ft. 9 in.

In the field events there is still another man who promises to develop into the star class in 1915 track athletics, and later in varsity competition. He is Cross of Wayne, Mich., and he can use the shot and discus with sufficient skill to have already attracted more than his share of attention. In putting the 12-pound shot Cross has a mark of 49 ft. and his preliminary workouts thus far this year would seem to indicate that he will keep on doing it and even better his work.

For the 16-pound weight Cross claims a distance of 40 ft. 1 in. With the discs there can be a distance of 12 ft. 6 in. These three marks give him a trio of firsts in one of the Michigan state inter-

scholastic last year.

The first meet in which the 1915 athletes will take part is the annual freshman-sophomore tussle in the Watermann gymnasium about the middle of February. This meet will be the first to be held by the Michigan track men following the semester examinations and is of unusual interest both for that reason and because of the fact that it gives to both the coaches and the followers their first line on the abilities of the new men.

The squad which will represent the sophomores in the annual event this year is expected to be exceptionally strong, and if the freshmen take the honors they will be compelled to show a high standard of ability in competition.

The government did not take the rules into consideration—nothing but the rules."

## N. Y. A. C. NAMES OFFICERS FOR 1914

Over 1000 members and guests of the Boston Athletic Association gathered last night to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the club house on Exeter street. The exercises began in the afternoon with an exhibition of water sports by the junior members of the association and a billiard match between George I. Carter, the club professional, and Nathan L. Hall, the well-known amateur player of the Keweenaw Club of Malden, which the latter won.

A bowling match between the Winthrop Yacht Club and the B. A. A. was also held, the former winning 3 to 1.

In the evening a vaudeville entertainment was presented in which Adrian C. Anson, the famous baseball star of some years ago, gave a monologue that delighted the audience. The entertainment was held in the big gymnasium and the entire floor space was crowded, as was the balcony and running track.

About a dozen acts were presented and the evening was one of enjoyment to all who attended.

## PLAN BOARD FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—Supervisor Hayden has submitted to the board of works a proposed ordinance establishing a city planning commission, which is to make provision for the future growth of San Francisco, says the Examiner. The proposed commission is to consist of seven members appointed by the mayor.

## RATIONAL GOLF BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There probably is not a single golfer in the world over who does not heartily dislike the rule which says that no violations of the rules of golf may be permitted in a competition, and that the player who does not see to it that his opponent pays the penalty for his mistake, whether unintentional or otherwise, shall be disqualified. Even the most fanatical enemy of the stymie acknowledges that he dislikes this rule still more and deplores its inclusion in the laws of golf. Yet there it is, and to ignore it is to receive the punishment of being disqualified with the opponent one was generous enough to wish to allow to escape being penalized. What is even worse is that the result of one's generosity is that the other person is out of the game altogether instead of meeting with either the loss of a stroke or a hole in one.

It certainly does put one in a very awkward position and yet there are many who are quite willing to accept the justice of it in a stroke competition for each is playing against the whole field and the offender in another case might not have so generous a partner as yourself. This is simply on a par with the recognized objection to offering your partner in a medal round any advice or assistance, which is only fair to the rest of the competitors. Possibly no one protested more vehemently than myself when the rule was applied to match play also. Have I not the right to waive a penalty when no one is handicapped by my doing so but myself? I wish to be generous why have I not the power to give full play to what strikes me as being the sportsmanlike thing to do. I, for one, have a very strong objection to winning on a technicality. All these things, and more, I both voiced and penned and I was by no means alone in my sentiments. But the rule remained in spite of all the protests.

The writer of that is a brave man who has the courage of his convictions and I admire him for it. I made me sit down and think the matter over seriously and I want to thank him for making me do so. It is quite true that one may become the slave of his own excellent qualities, which is just another way of saying there can be too much of even a good thing. We have heard of misplaced sympathy and misguided generosity before now and know that they have in some cases caused harm. It struck me suddenly that I have really no right to think that the man who maintains that one ought to play the game according to the rules is less of a sportsman than I, and those others who have cried down this rule on every possible occasion.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## HOW THE "MARSEILLAISE" WAS WRITTEN

**T**HE story of the writing of the "Marseillaise," as told in the "History of the Girondists" by Alphonse de Lamartine about 1847, is fraught with interest. He says: "There was young officer of artillery in garrison at Strasbourg, named Rouget de Lisle. He was born at Lons-le-Saulnier, in the Jura, that country of reverie and energy, as mountainous countries always are. This young man loved war like a soldier—the Revolution like a thinker." Then Lamartine tells how much Rouget de Lisle was in request as a musician, a poet, and a patriot. The French Revolution was advancing towards the frontiers. Dietrich, an Alsatian patriot, and his family were his closest friends. One night after supper with the Dietrichs, "who inspired his heart, his poetry, and his music," Dietrich said Strasbourg was shortly to have a patriotic ceremony and De Lisle must be inspired to produce one of those hymns which convey enthusiasm to the heart of the people.

"De Lisle was a dreamer; his heart was moved, his head heated.... He went staggering to his lonely chamber, endeavoring, by degrees, to find inspiration in the palpitations of his citizen heart; and on his small clavichord, now composing the air before the words, and now the words before the air, combined them so intimately in his mind, that he could never tell which was first produced, the air or the words, so impossible did he find it to separate the poetry from the music, and the feeling from the impression. He sang everything—wrote nothing."

"Overcome by this... inspiration, his head fell sleeping on his instrument, and he did not awake until daylight. The song of the overnight returned to his memory with difficulty, like the recollection of a dream. He wrote it down, and then ran to Dietrich. He found him in his garden.... Dietrich called together some friends as fond as himself of music, and capable of executing De Lisle's composition. Dietrich's eldest daughter accompanied them, Rouget

sang. At the first verse all countenances turned pale, at the second tears flowed, at the last enthusiasm burst forth. The hymn of the country was found...."

The new song, executed some days afterwards at Strasbourg, flew from city to city, in every public orchestra. Marseilles adopted it to be sung at the opening and close of the sittings of its clubs. The Marseillaise spread it all over France, by singing it everywhere on their way. Whence the name of Marseillaise.

De Lisle himself, proscribed as a royalist, heard it and shuddered, as it sounded on his ears, whilst escaping by some of the wild passes of the Alps. "What do they call the hymn?" he inquired of his guide. "The Marseillaise," replied the peasant. It was thus he learnt the name of his own work. The arm turned against the hand that forged it. The Revolution... no longer recognized its own voice!"

### Divine Rewards

"If God should tell us that if we'd be true to our best for a few years, He would make us enormously rich, we'd try harder, I'm afraid. But God says more than that. He says that if we will be true to our best, we shall grow nobler and stronger and more divine. He will give us not a crown of gold but a crown of life!"—Youths Companion.

## AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD IN 1824

**I**N SOME delightful letters compiled by Mrs. Emily Ford Skeel giving simple annals of every day in the United States in 1824 we read: "Harriet's piano arrived in good order, and those who are Judges pronounce it a fine instrument. Martha is playing on it at this very moment, so sweetly that I can hardly sit still and write. Mr. S. and Eliza and all the family, including little black Ellen are standing round enraptured. Harriet took her first lesson today."

Later we read that Harriet "is drilling at her music. She plays six tunes very comfortably."

Later a "feast of grapes" is described. "The Company was brilliant and the whole scene splendid beyond anything of the kind ever exhibited in the city before. Every room was lighted and filled with company, and refreshments of every kind were presented.

"Eleven courses were carried round on waiters, but the last exceeded all the rest. Grapes laid on waiters and heaped very high, exquisitely beautiful and so fragrant that the air was perfumed. These were carried round three times. The last time a new kind of grape was presented, said to be the growth of our own climate improved by cultivation. They were highly flavored and crisp and on the spot the La faette grape. After our departure there was an elegant display of fruit and every kind of Confectionery, but we were glad to retire from this scene of brilliant confusion to still and quiet life. I retired to rest with Agnes' prayer in my mind—'give me neither poverty nor riches'—and grateful that Providence had placed us in so humble a situation that it was neither expected nor desired that we should entertain in that style."

### Getting on the Right Side

It is said that once a delegation of ministers called on Abraham Lincoln to present to him some cause, and as they were departing one of their number said to him: "I hope, Mr. President, that the Lord is on our side"; to whom Mr. Lincoln replied, "That does not concern me, sir, in the least." The shocked minister replied, "What? It does not concern you to have the Lord on our side?" "No," replied the President; "what concerns me is that we should be on the Lord's side." . . . What gives a strong and serene spirit is not the faith that God will help us carry out our plans, but a whole-hearted desire to carry out God's plans. There are, I think, many persons who wish God as a kind of silent partner who will not interfere in the direction of their lives, but will back them up in any enterprise they undertake. This will never bring a serene spirit. The serene spirit comes to him whose life is wholly inspired by the desire to promote in one's self and in others the kingdom of righteousness, peace and joy, in holiness of spirit.—Lyman Abbott in Ladies Home Journal.

### Electrical Library

There are more than 3500 books on electrical subjects in the Library of Congress at Washington.

## TRUTH IS THE SAVIOUR OF MEN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**F**OR centuries before Christ Jesus appeared on earth men were looking for a Saviour. When he appeared, few recognized that the truth which he taught and practised was the Saviour of men. The truth which he saw with perfect clearness and which he so faithfully and wisely imparted to others is the fact that God, infinite Mind, is All-in-all, and that man is the perfect image and likeness, or idea, of this Mind, and therefore inseparable from divine Mind.

When the human Jesus disappeared from mortal sight the Saviour did not go. This Saviour remained and still remains, for it is the impersonal truth of being. The eyes of humanity have long been held, so that they have not seen this spiritual fact, but Christian Science, as expounded by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is opening those unseeing eyes.

Many good people have been turned from what they believed to be religion by the apparent inconsistencies of some who said they had been "saved," but who did not measure up to their profession. The fundamental requirement of practical Christianity is not profession but belief. The test is not, How much can one talk "religion"? but, How far is one living truly? Thus both consistent, professing Christians and other people who do not profess Christianity, but who are looking for a practical everyday religion which will afford salvation from every phase of evil, are finding this in Christian Science.

Some business men have been inclined to think of "religion" as a detriment to business. Some have even believed that it would impair their powers, supplanting clear reasoning with rapid emotionality. They are gratified to find that Christian Science is indeed Science, that it aids clear thinking, and that it demands as much accuracy in its application to the problems of daily living as is required in working out a mathe-

matical computation. For this reason these men are hailing with great joy this new-old truth, this practical Saviour which Christian Science is revealing. They are being saved not only from sickness, but also from agnosticism, atheism, doubt and uncertainty. Accompanying their clearer understanding of the truth, business prospects vastly improve, social conditions are transformed, confidence in the supremacy of right is more firmly established, and life assumes a brighter outlook.

To those who perceive a little of the good that Christian Science is accomplishing but who have not yet become firmly grounded in the understanding of its truth, its promises of salvation may seem too good to be true. Having been misled frequently by material methods which promised relief but failed to afford it, they may perhaps doubt the possibility of any efficient remedy being found. Christian Science says kindly to these brethren: "Just test this truth, and judge by the results." Belief in materiality seems to have led many far from God. The understanding that God loves and cares for every child of His encourages man to clasp God's right hand, and be led out of all his fears, doubts and difficulties. This loving assurance, heard above the din of material sense, quiets all fears and supplies strength unlimited.

Those Christian people who would like to believe that the promises of Christian Science are true, yet who have some lurking doubts, should remember that Christian Science ascribes all saving power to God. Thus their hesitancy is really doubting God; and yet no Christian will consciously doubt Deity. The vain efforts that are being made today to regain health through material methods of treatment and unnecessary surgical operations are aptly illustrated in the Scriptural narrative regarding the efforts of the devotees of Baal to prove their false God to be more potent than the only living and true God whom Elijah worshipped. We are told that "they... cut themselves after their

## Larger School Yards Find Growing Favor

That the school yard is nearly as important as the classroom in modern education is the gist of a bulletin lately issued by the United States Bureau of Education. The writer, Henry S. Curtis, says that large school yards are a necessity in these days, not only because the children do not live in homes where there are yards to play in, as the children formerly did, but because there is so much of the regular work of the school which nowadays is or should be done out of doors.

Organized play, as it is called, is an example of this. The play impulse of children is made use of in school now instead of being suppressed and punished. Gardening is another important branch of school work that needs a large section of outdoors for its proper pursuit. Mr. Curtis says that Houston, Tex., two years ago secured a bond issue of \$500,000 to enlarge the school yards, and Galveston has lately followed suit with \$100,000. Each school, it is held, should have at least one full block of ground, whether it is the usual city block of two or three acres or one of 10 acres as in Salt Lake, Utah. The high school needs at least 10 acres and even the country school should never have less than three.

## PURI, SEASIDE RESORT OF CALCUTTA



(Reproduced by permission of the Statesman)

Surf boat on the sands at Puri, Orissa coast city known as "the Brighton of Bengal"

**P**URI, famous as a place of pilgrimage and world-renowned for its temples and juggernaut cars, is now becoming better known as the seaside resort of Calcutta—"the Brighton of Bengal," as it is sometimes called. It is situated on the Orissa coast, some 310 miles from Calcutta, and the night express lands the visitor at Puri in time for an early bathe and breakfast next morning. The sands on the seashore are unsurpassed and the surf bathing is said to be second to none. The sun, however, is tropical, and so by way of some protection a bathing headdress is worn. It consists of a helmet made of plaited straw and shaped so as to resemble a Phrygian cap. There are no bathing machines, and so one walks out of the hotel in one's bathing costume, armed only with a towel. The temperature of the atmosphere and the water being high bathing is continued for hours on end. Those who care to go swimming are generally accompanied by a couple of natives, who swim one on either side, and whose duty it is to render assistance should it be required, as is often the case owing to the huge breakers. Golf is the only other form of recreation to be had at present at Puri, and holiday makers generally divide the day between golfing and bathing.

Orissa is a particularly interesting country as some hold that it was from here that King Solomon obtained a great portion of his gold. It is well known that gold is to be found in the sands of the rivers and streams that drain Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, and from a geological

standpoint there is nothing against the theory. Old native workings for various minerals abound all over Chutia Nagpur and these may some day lead to valuable discoveries.

## ABOUT DR. GEORG BRANDES

**D**R. GEORG BRANDES, the well-known and now popular Danish author, who is said to have been the best-hated man in his little Danish land, and of whom Mr. Gosse has told how embarrassing he found it, in 1874, as a guest in a liberal but old-world Copenhagen household to receive a call from "that dreadful doctor Brandes," has been lecturing in the Manchester University in England. An extremely interesting sketch of his career by C. H. Herford is published in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, which embodies an account of his earlier visits to England. He says: "It was indeed through his studies in literature from the point of view of individual psychology that Dr. Brandes first became well known in England. In 1870 he had come to London from Paris, in company with John Stuart Mill. The relations between the elderly man and the young one were singularly cordial and intimate. Mill introduced him widely in London. In the House of Commons he was privileged to hear a debate between Gladstone and Disraeli. Gladstone's 'noble profile' impressed him, but he had no doubt which was the more interesting man. His study of Lord Beaconsfield, dictated neither by racial sympathy nor by political partizanship for or against, but by his subject's extraordinary 'interest' as a per-

sonality, is by far the most remarkable account of him prior to the Motteypenny biography. The study of Shakespeare, the occasion of a second visit for research, has taken rank in English Shakespeare literature beyond the work of any other foreign critic. His essays on 'Modern Revolutionists'—particularly on Ibsen and Bjornson—are fascinating portraits drawn by a kindred spirit who was also in these and other cases an intimate friend.

### Farragut Admiral Dewey's Ideal Hero

Soldierly virtues have their victories in peace no less than in war and so the reading of Admiral Dewey's autobiography should be an advantage to schoolboys and to all who would be inspired to prompt action on the line of duty. He says that he began his career under the influence of men who had seen action in 1812. Farragut was to him always the hero, the "ideal naval officer." Dewey asked himself at Manila, "What would Farragut have done?" and he was content feeling that he was acting as his honored preceptor would have had him. Dewey, though young, was put in command of the ship Mississippi in 1861, an old side-wheeler that went down in the stream for which she was named. After that period it was 33 years before he again saw active service. He feels that the qualities of Jones, Perry and Farragut are still in the United States navy and the whole book speaks the pride and confidence in ships and men which the head of the general board of the navy thinks his experience warrants.

### Hymn to the North Star

The sad and solemn night  
Has yet her multitude of cheerful fires;  
The glorious hosts of light  
Walk the dark hemisphere till she re-  
tires;  
All through her silent watches, gliding  
slow,  
Her constellations come, and round the  
heavens, and go.

Day, too, hath many a star:  
To grace his gorgeous reign, as bright  
as they;

Through the blue fields afar,  
Unseen they follow in his flaming way;  
Many a bright lingerer, as the eve  
grows dim,  
Tells what a radiant troop arose and set  
with him.

And thou dost see them rise,  
Star of the Pole! and thou dost see them  
set.

Alone, in thy cold skies,  
Thou keep'st thy old unmoving sta-  
tion yet,  
Nor join'st the dances of that glitter-  
ing train,  
Nor dipp'st thy virgin orb in the blue  
western main.

There, at morn's rosy birth,  
Thou lookest meekly through the kind-  
ling air,  
And eve, that round the earth  
Chases the day, beholds thee watching  
there;  
There noon tide finds thee, and the hour  
that calls  
The shapes of polar flame to scale  
heaven's azure walls....

On thy unaltering blaze  
The half-wrecked mariner, his compass  
lost,  
Fixes his steady gaze,  
And steers, undoubting, to the friendly  
coast;  
And they who stray in perilous wastes,  
by night,  
Are glad when thou dost shine to guide  
their footstep right.

And, therefore, bards of old,  
Sages, and hermits of the solemn wood,  
Did in thy beams behold  
A beauteous type of that unchanging  
good,  
That bright eternal beacon by whose  
ray  
The voyager of time should shape his  
heedful way.

—William Cullen Bryant.

MARY BAKER EDDY

## Oxford Bodleian Library Rich in Books

The Bodleian Library at Oxford, which has just been enriched so magnificently by a gift of about 17,000 rare Chinese books, owed its origin to Sir Thomas Bodley, who after a long and successful career as a diplomat, determined to leave the field of politics to bid adieu to offices of state and spend his days in a manner more congenial to his taste in Oxford. He set up a staff of assistants close to the door of the future library and having contributed an immense number of books himself and obtained large contributions from friends, in 1602 he was able to open the library with upwards of 2000 volumes. Eight years later his aims were furthered by a grant from the Stationers' Company of a copy of every book printed in England. The work was going ahead. The volumes poured in and soon it became impossible to give them space. It became necessary to enlarge the room and Sir Thomas Bodley did not hesitate. The library he was establishing stimulated others to follow his example and rich endowments were bestowed upon it. Sir Henry Savile, John Selden, Archbishop Laud, Lord Fairfax, Sir Kenelm Digby, Richard Gough, and Dr. Robert Mason all became benefactors, fired with the idea of the widespread influence that such a collection of books would have in advancing the education of the people. The wildest dreams of its founder have possibly been surpassed by the Bodleian of today. The number of separate works it contains far exceeds 1,000,000. But this library cannot be calculated by the number of volumes it contains, for these would convey a very small idea of the wonderful character of the collection. The collection of Oriental manuscripts, to which so vast and priceless an addition has just been made, are considered superior to those in any of the libraries of Europe. In the possession of other rare manuscripts, the Bodleian is exceedingly rich. Some of the earliest productions of the English press are amongst its treasures, whilst its historical MSS. are of great value in determining the general and literary history of the kingdom.

### Visitors to Japan

The number of foreign visitors to Japan last year was 16,964, an increase of 236 over the previous year.—Japan Times.

### Self-Will Poor Guide

A man's worst difficulties begin when he is able to do as he likes.—Baptist Standard.

## Science

And

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### With Key to the Scriptures

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Picture Puzzle

### Hepaticas in January

Perhaps not flowers but the plants of the hepaticas may be gathered late in December or early in January in the north temperate zone. If transplanted into the house, in a few weeks the pretty things will come to bloom. You must take a trowel and search over the old leaves of the woods for the shining green and bronze heart-shaped leaves that grow in a little clump straight out of the ground without a stalk. In digging up the plants be sure to get all the roots and plenty of the woodland mold. When you get home shake all the earth off the roots, but save it carefully. Then into a bowl of green or brass, perhaps, which harmonizes with the bronzed leaves, put a layer of the earth. Set the plants in, close together, and pour more earth round the root of each. Arrange the plants so that the leaves make a nicely rounded mound, some of them lying over the edge. Sift in the earth till all the plants are covered but their leaves. Keep the bowl well watered. The blue and lavender and pink flowers will blossom into a mass of flowers and they will last for several weeks.

### ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Munich

### Old-Time Garden Savors

Writing of the old-time garden of herbs, Bronson Alcott gives us a list of quaint names that have something savory and sweet in their very syllables. He tells us of the sweet fern, and hain and rue, and of caraway and dill which were taken to church for the solace of children. There were mint and rosemary and fennel, coriander, sweet-cicely, celandine, summer savory, smallage, lavender, tansy, thyme, and myrrh, with sage, which Mr. Alcott reminds us is peculiarly the plant of the reverend seniors.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 30, 1913

### The Question of Home Rule

THE internal politics of the United Kingdom have reached, in the struggle for home rule, an impasse which is threatening to become more dangerous every day. The leaders of the four parties engaged in the conflict have announced, with studied impressiveness, the maximum concession they are prepared to give, or the minimum of demand they are determined to make. In such circumstances, it would seem as if the only issue was by force. As a matter of fact, probably no one, not even Sir Edward Carson, believes that an appeal will be made to the sword. The people of the United Kingdom have a genius for muddling through. It is true that the philosophic historian periodically warns them that such a method cannot be continued with impunity. Nevertheless Oliver Cromwell is not the only "Governor of England" who has ended an argument by throwing a cushion at an opponent.

It is to be expected, therefore, that it will be in the feathers of argument rather than in the smoke of rifles that the Irish settlement will take place. In other words, that the agreement will be reached in the council chamber and not on the battlefield. Any other solution is positively unthinkable. Only those talk lightly of civil war who have never clearly formulated to themselves the precise condition of hell typified in it. "The wounds of civil warfare," says Lucanus, in the "Pharsalia," "are deeply seated." So deeply seated that the risk of inflicting them should never be incurred except when every effort to avoid the struggle has failed.

In the present case it can hardly be pretended that every effort has failed. Mr. Lloyd George declared, quite recently, with something less than his usual sense of humor, that if fighting began it would not be entirely on one side. That, it may be remarked parenthetically, is the nature of fighting, and it is also the precise danger of the situation. Fighting may take place because one side has not sufficient restraint to resist the provocation of the other. When Bombastes hangs his boots on the tree—and there have been Bombastes on both sides of the present struggle—it is hardly in the nature of the Irishman to resist taking them down. Ulster is not averse from home rule academically considered, but it wants home rule in its own way and on its own terms. If the cabinet could discover a means to permit Ulster to stand aside whilst some federal scheme of home rule was being evolved, it is not improbable that in the course of a few years a real measure of home rule might be brought about, as William O'Brien so ardently desires, by consent. As for home rule by force of arms, it would lack not only the fundamentals of permanency but the fundamentals of home rule itself.

### Japan, Mexico and the United States

ULTIMATE disclosures no doubt will reveal closer understanding between the Mexican and Japanese governments during the past decade than either of them is conceding at the present time as having existed. The basis for the understanding may have been that alleged affinity between the native race stocks of the two countries, of which the Japanese journalists have been saying much anticipating the arrival of the special Mexican envoy, Señor de la Barra. It may have been the mutual profit inferred as sure to follow from successful development of Mexico with Japanese colonists. It may have been related to the contingency of armed conflict with the United States some day and at a time when both powers were at odds with Washington. The fact of unusually fraternal relations between Tokio and México City remains, whatever the reason; and though Mexico at present is hardly in a position to contribute much to any compact that may exist, it is noticeable that the reception just given to the Mexican envoy by the Japanese government has been exceptionally cordial. Of course the appeal just made to Washington by Japan for use of influence with the anti-Huerta military forces to gain protection for Japanese colonists in Mexico will be responded to promptly. The United States has had no cause yet to discriminate against Japan, and it hopes never to have such cause. The anti-American outbreaks of the Tokio mobs are not the voice of Japan to which the United States listens most intently; but at the same time she hears them and remembers them. No doubt likewise the Japanese statesmen recall the "popular" demonstrations against their nationals resident in the United States.

### Rational Attitude Toward Business

THE Monitor's Washington advises with relation to the United States government's attitude toward the trusts are reassuring and quieting. Notwithstanding that Vice-President Marshall's knowledge of the situation, as well as his discretion in giving publicity to his opinion on the subject, have both been questioned, it would seem that his statement to the effect that the new tariff law and the new currency law were sufficient for the present reflects very clearly the view of the President as it is understood at the national capital. No harm can result from the admission that there has been within the last few weeks a perceptible slowing down of business. For this there are two easily discernible causes—depression abroad and apprehension at home. Over-production and overmarketing in and by the great industrial nations of Europe account for the first condition; unwarranted and unwise surmises as to the disposition of the President and his administration to follow tariff revision and currency reform, with demands upon Congress for radical legislation, account for the second.

It is almost certain that apprehension would have been much more acute and hurtful had it not been for the prudent course taken by the President and the attorney-general with reference to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. In both instances the business community was deeply interested. It had become an almost settled conviction in commercial circles that these two cases would test the policy of the administration and show whether or not it would be its aim to proceed along emotional or rational lines. The action taken in the premises, viewed in connection with the previous

well-balanced declarations of the President with reference to the business needs of the country, contributed materially toward the growth of a new optimism in all the important centers of trade. Since then, confidence has been steadily increasing. If, as seems almost certain to be the case, the President's message to Congress on the trusts shall indicate not only the willingness but the desire of the administration to accept the cooperation of all legitimate business in the bringing about of recognized industrial and trade reforms, there is every reason to believe that normal conditions will at once be fully restored and that a period of wholesome prosperity will follow.

President Wilson is coming to be widely regarded as a clear-thinking, level-headed, safe man, and this even in quarters where a short time ago were to be noted the greatest doubt and fear as to his leadership.

A PREHISTORIC fish weir having been reported in the substrata of Copley square, one of the architectural centers of Boston, Mass., the conclusion is drawn that men fished there about 2000 years ago. There is nothing to show, however, that they caught anything.

IT IS INTIMATED in the Monitor's household page that a new way of preparing fried chicken has been discovered, that a new way of preparing fried chicken is actually being practised in certain progressive quarters. If the assertion appeared anywhere else it could be questioned; it would not appear where it does appear, we are quite positive, unless there were good ground for it. And this makes it all the more important. Millions of people throughout the habitable globe who have been confronted with change on every side during recent years have doubtless entertained with confidence the hope that fried chicken would escape. But it seems that this was not to be. If we have read the household page article aright, fried chicken is no longer to be immune to the attention of those who are out to improve and to uplift.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY to go too deeply into the unpleasant details. Suffice it that in the new process fried chicken is to be prepared more expeditiously, more skilfully, more artistically than in the old method. A lot of things are to be done with the chicken and to the chicken before it is fried—it is to be dipped in batter, it is to be dashed with soda, it is to be rolled, put-in a baking pan, placed in a slow oven, coated, and all that (and the published account is calculated to make one unseasonably hungry)—but, in the final analysis, all this is not, cannot be, fried chicken. It is baked chicken. If it is pronounced fried chicken, must we accept it as such?

SOME WILL. Some will accept it because it is a change. Because, in their opinion, being different from what it was it must be better. But the great majority of the world's population—the people who all their lives have seen fried chicken fried in cornmeal or cracker dust in a frying pan; the people who have eaten fried chicken hot and fried chicken cold, fresh from the pan, the pantry, or the picnic basket—will rebel against it. They may be called conservatives, standpatters, reactionaries, what you will, but they will absolutely refuse to be led by the revolutionary radicalism that would destroy one of the most cherished institutions of the world's plain people, the Sunday evening repast of cold fried chicken at the kitchen table.

AND THEY WILL BE JUSTIFIED IN THEIR RESISTANCE. If fried chicken is to be meddled with, where, they may reasonably ask, is this business going to stop? Will not the progressive element next insist upon a change in the established family system of distributing the drumsticks, the wings, the wishbone and the neck? Very likely. And if the fried chicken can thereby be deprived of the hold it has had on the affections of man down through the generations, what is going to prevent the progressives from next attacking cold hard boiled eggs and sardines? Nothing save public protest against carrying some innovations too far.

### When a Woman Is Department Chief

PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED in New York city, and filled creditably, from time to time, but Dr. Davis will be the first of her sex to be selected for a department chieftaincy.

IT SEEMS TO BE SETTLED that the mayor-elect of New York has chosen for the post of commissioner of correction, one of the most important offices in the municipal government, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, at present superintendent of the Bedford reformatory for girls. Should there be no change of plans in this particular, this appointment will be the first of the kind that has ever come to a woman in the metropolis. Subordinate

places have been filled in New York city, and filled creditably, from time to time, but Dr. Davis will be the first of her sex to be selected for a department chieftaincy.

AT THE FALL ELECTION in Ohio a proposed amendment to the constitution making women eligible to appointment to office in connection with the state institutions was defeated. The matter is worthy of being recalled here, since, contrasted with the proposed action of Mr. Mitchell on becoming mayor next week, it illustrates graphically the varying attitudes toward woman in the political sphere. Between the indisposition of Ohio to grant her the right to serve as an official in institutions where she would have to do with members of her own sex, and the disposition in New York to give her activities in the department of correction the widest possible scope, there is a reflection of sentiments that hold her to be a political inferior in some of the states of the North American Union and an equal in others.

POLITICAL EQUALITY, manifestly, travels no royal road. Its path is interrupted by sharp turns and intersected by numerous byways. One state gives woman control over municipal elections. One city rises in indignation when an attempt is made to supersede a woman superintendent of schools. Another city makes woman a department head. Conversely, there are states and cities which appear to be unwilling to give woman a hearing or a trial. All this means, simply, that permanent recognition will not reach her through favor. She will have to take advantage of such opportunities as the one coming to her in New York, make the most of them, and prove that what she has been seeking so long as a privilege is hers as a right.

IT HAS BEEN RULED, and wisely, by a Wabash, Ind., court that one man shall not serve another man's sentence. How easily and how harmfully such a concession might be abused may quickly be appreciated. It is best for the individual, for society, and for the race that each person meet his own moral obligations and work out his own salvation.

MASSACHUSETTS is confronted with a demand by three cities for the establishment of state normal schools within them on the plea of better accommodation of those who seek preparation for teaching in their home districts. Bills were presented to the Legislature of 1913 for the new schools and in their place a resolve was passed instructing the state board of education to report to the next General Court on the need and desirability of the additions. Hearings have been held, keen local interest has been shown, school committees and trade boards have urged the need, and according to the local view a case has been made out for one or more new schools. The Legislature will be advised by the state board in a report not yet completed and will then consider the matter not as a local one but as a departure in state policy; or, to state it moderately, as an extension of a policy that is in itself not unquestionable.

IF THE DUTY OF the state is to multiply normal schools with a view to accommodating every locality of considerable population, the petitions from New Bedford and Fall River deserve approval. The possible teachers in a population of 250,000 cannot avail themselves of the state's normal training without leaving their homes. But the question arises whether the state is under obligation to bring the normal schools to the pupils in the fashion of the high school. If it be settled that there is such a duty, similar appeals from other sections must be met and the number of these schools greatly increased. Even with the addition of four to the number made some twenty years ago, in memorable log-roll in which the interests of the commonwealth as a whole were forgotten in the pooling of several local requests, the state did not go to the extreme of placing schools within the reach of every considerable group of possible day scholars.

NOT TO PREJUDGE the merits of the present demand, it is clearly the duty of the Legislature to consider the multiplication of the normal schools as a state problem. They may be made city or neighborhood training schools only at a sacrifice of the high standards that now obtain and that need to be carried higher. While a greater supply of professionally prepared teachers may be needed, there is a related and superior need that the preparation be thorough, as it may be only in schools with the fullest equipment and the highest obtainable grade of instructors. The pride which the state takes in the system, the demand that becomes more exacting for the development of the best of teachers, the wisdom of making existing schools efficient in the extreme are considerations that must have weight against any plea of local convenience.

WITH commendable celerity and directness Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, designated to serve on the organization committee which must perfect the workings of the new United States banking and currency law, have begun their work. They are to visit fourteen leading urban centers to hold hearings. Information thus gained, coupled with that otherwise accumulated, will be used later as a guide in shaping the boundaries of the regional districts and in selecting the federal reserve bank centers. Preliminary questions sent to all banks, national and state, and to eligible trust companies, will make the way clear for giving concrete testimony such as the secretaries wish to take.

SUCH A TOUR of the country, bringing these administrative heads in close touch with banking opinion East and West, North and South, must have its educational effect on them, apart from their especial quest and its satisfaction or denial. They will know more about the country they serve than they would have known had the hearings been ordered held in Washington and the financiers been forced to go there from all parts of the land.

IF THE ADVANCE QUESTIONS are studied it will be noted how much more the investigators want to know than the mere total of bank deposits and credit facilities of the city or region to be visited. The geography, transportation facilities, industrial and commercial development and general movement of commodities—these obviously count in defining the situation to be dealt with.

FORTUNATELY ALL SIGNS now point to hearty cooperation of the desired witnesses with the investigators, as the latter proceed with their scheduled eight-weeks tour of the country. The farther away men move, in time, from the formal act which made currency and banking bill a law, the larger it seems as a feat in constructive statesmanship. Consequently the mood of cooperation grows as the intricate task of making the law operative is faced, a task falling upon government officials and bankers alike and only to be worthily borne and perfected through straightforward cooperation.

AND YET, the fact that 13,214,346 undirected or misdirected letters found their way into the United States mails during the last fiscal year should be considered in connection with the other fact that the aggregate pieces of mail matter handled run close to 20,000,000,000. This does not excuse carelessness; it serves only to show once more that things are not as bad as they sometimes seem to be.

AN AVENUE of statues for Fairmount park, Philadelphia, is an early probability. The design is to have each represent an event in American history, and if this shall be carried out, further distinction will be given one of the most attractive pleasure grounds in the United States.

CALIFORNIA is the latest of the United States to enter the mountain contest. It has 130 entries, twelve of which are more than 14,000 feet high. Not the high cost of living, but the opportunity for living high in California is involved here.

HAVANA, Cuba, it is reported, proposes to electrify its principal railroad terminal. It is in a position here to show the United States how far some of its large cities are behind the times.

THE FIRST CARLOAD of new Texas cabbage is now on the way to market, making it possible to have a New England dinner with strawberries in some parts of this versatile country.

IN SIGNING the currency bill with four gold pens, it would appear that President Wilson either intentionally or inadvertently disregarded a memorable ratio.

Real Needs  
as to  
Normal  
Schools

Selecting  
Reserve  
Bank  
Centers